ON TODAY'S EDITORIAL PAGE
Internationalism of Death: Editorial.
As France's Sands Run Out: Editorial.
A Great Change in the Valley: Mirror of Public Opinion.

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FINAL

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U. S. ATOMIC BOMB BLASTS JAPAN

2000 TIMES AS POWERFUL AS ANY MADE BEFORE

ADMINISTRATION EXPECTED TO ASK CONGRESS NOT TO CURB TROOPS' USE

Barkley and Connally Reported Planning to Bring Up Issue in October — Vandenberg For Definite Limits.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Senate leaders were reported today to have decided to ask Congress to set up the office of world security council delegate without limiting the President's authority to use troops.

The decision to bring the issue squarely before the legislature in October was said to have been reached by Democratic Leader Barkley, Kentucky, and Chairman Connally (Dem.), Texas, of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Neither would comment on these reports, but it was learned they had discussed any thought that President Truman might name Edward R. Stettinius Jr., former Secretary of State, as the delegate and proceed without further congressional action.

The administration-sponsored resolution Connally is expected to offer may, however, be much less definitive in its terms than a similar measure suggested by Senator Vandenberg (Rep.), Michigan, who was a delegate to the Chapultepec conference.

Indications now are that the Administration leaders plan to propose merely a simple resolution facing Stettinius status as an ambassador, requiring Senate confirmation, and making him a deputy of the President. The latter would decide how this country should vote on the peace-keeping council. It proposed in this form the resolution would contain no definition of the President's authority to use American troops.

Vandenberg Proposal.

Vandenberg, on the other hand, proposed yesterday that the President have a free hand to vote for the use of American military contingents assigned to the security council but that he be required to obtain prior congressional consent for any additional forces.

Any larger contingents than those allocated in advance to the security council should be used only with the direct consent of Congress, Vandenberg said in a letter to Secretary of State Byrnes.

The Michigan Senator wrote Byrnes outlining seven points he suggested be covered in a law setting up the office of delegate to the security council and defining its authority. Vandenberg added that the submission of such legis-

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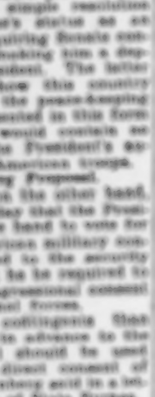
Cooler Tonight

THE TEMPERATURES.



Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Partly cloudy and cooler tonight; lowest temperature around 60; day about 85; fair tomorrow with little change in temperature; high-est in afternoon about 85.

Missouri: Partly cloudy to-night; scattered showers and thunderstorms in extreme north portion tonight; slightly cooler tonight, except along northern border; tomorrow fair and slightly cooler in southwest portion; highest temperatures 85 to 90.

Illinois: Fair tonight and tomorrow; cooler in south and central portions tonight.

Sunset, 8:07 p.m.; sunrise (tomorrow), 6:07 a.m.

Senator Dead

HIRAM W. JOHNSON

HIRAM JOHNSON DIES; LEADER IN FIGHT ON LEAGUE

California Republican Senator Succumbs at 78 to Thrombosis of Cerebral Artery.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Senator Hiram W. Johnson, California Republican, died early today at Bethesda (Md.) naval hospital. He had been in poor health for some time. He was 78 years old.

He had been in the hospital for two and a half weeks. His physician, Capt. Robert E. Dutcher, U.S.N., said he died from a thrombosis of a cerebral artery.

Mrs. Johnson was with her husband when he died. His son, Lt. Col. Hiram W. Johnson Jr., left San Francisco last night by plane, but failed to arrive before the senator died.

Senator McKellar of Tennessee, president of the Senate, today will appoint a committee to attend the funeral.

Johnson's Career: Fight on Joining League; Vote on Charter.

HIRAM JOHNSON'S career in the Senate was founded by two world wars. He could resist, designed to prevent war, he fought the first with double effort—only dead at Missouri, Borah of Idaho and the other) Lodge of Massachusetts were so instrumental in wrecking Woodrow Wilson's plan, and preventing American participation in the League of Nations.

Events of a generation, culminating in the Second World War, proved to the majority of Americans that isolation was a tragic failure, and that the United States must take its position of cooperative leadership in "one world." But Johnson's position was unchanged. When the first relief bill in the United Nations Charter last month, he was recorded in opposition. Unable to be present, he was paired against the proposal with two Senators supporting the Charter, ratification of which called for a two-

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580 SUPERFORTS SET GREAT FIRES IN 4 JAP CITIES; 3850-TON BLOW

All Forewarned; Fuel Plant Also Bombed—100 Mustangs From Iwo Strafe and Rocket Tokyo Area.

By MILTON ARTHUR.

GUAM, Aug. 6 (AP) — In the second heavy air blow in five days, 580 Superfortresses and 100 Mustang fighters spread fire and destruction through six Japanese war centers stretching from the Tokyo area to almost southern Kyushu yesterday and today.

Once again an all-out fleet of Japan—four used that the big bombers were coming on a mission of dest was unable to offer effective re sistance.

The Superfortresses from the Marianas, striking before dawn today, dropped 3850 tons of incendiaries on the industrial cities of Shizuoka, Hamamatsu, Maebashi and Saga and aimed demolition bombs at a coal liquefaction plant at Ube. One plane was lost.

Yesterday 100 Mustangs from Iwo rocketed and strafed targets in the Tokyo area. The Japanese radio reported 150 Mustangs were back over the same region today.

Light Raid on Tuesday.

Other Pacific air activity included a raid of 7 B-24 tons on an airfield at C ; since powerful enemy base ; Truk, bombing by Navy Privat rs of Japanese shipping in the Carolines, attacks by search planes on shipping off Shanghai and China, and raids by air forces under Gen. Douglas MacArthur against widespread targets in China and the East Indies.

Today's big B-29 blow was described by headquarters as a "formal effort" for the constantly growing Superfortress fleets.

Returning gunners said their five bombs set towering fires in the four Japanese cities which had been warned of impending the disaster.

All are on Honshu except Iwakuni, which is on Shikoku, directly across the Inland sea from Kure naval base.

Twenty-one other Japanese cities remain on the list of targets the B-29s can visit and has marked for destruction.

Little Opposition.

The enemy put up only meager antiaircraft fire and light fighter opposition.

The Superfortresses dumped explosive bombs on the Ube coal liquefaction plant, one of Japan's largest synthetic fuel producers. They plastered areas in ruins at Tsuruga, northeast of Nagoya, at the twin cities of Hachioji-Tachikawa, northwest of Tokyo, at Saga, southeast Honshu, at Gamagori, in southeastern Honshu, at Maebashi, in Honshu, only 11 miles south of the Soviet border.

Although B-29 pilots said Japanese opposition today was light, Capt. Lawrence Bird, Magnolia, Utah, reported seeing a Japanese jet fighter plane also Mustangs.

"At first I thought it was a flare or ball of fire. It came to

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New Bomb Uses Sun Power Principle: Billions of Atoms Exploding at Once

An aerial view of one of the big factories at Oak Ridge, Tenn., near Knoxville, where the atomic bomb, the Allies' newest secret weapon, was developed. Note that buildings have few windows, expect in top story. Other atomic bomb plants are near Pasco, Wash., and near Santa Fe, N. M. (Additional pictures in the Rotogravure Magazine.)

Scientists Long Have Been Able to Disintegrate Atoms, but Only in Small and Harmless Quantities.

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE
Associated Press Science Editor.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—President Truman's statement that the atomic bomb uses the force from which the sun draws its power explains the principle of this new explosive.

The sun's power is the sun's heat. For years scientists have known that this heat could not come from ordinary fires like any known on the earth's face. The sun just wasn't big enough to have lasted the billions of years during which there is plenty of evidence it has been burning at the present rate.

In ordinary fire, molecules of wood, coal or whatever else is burning, explode. As they come apart, the energy which held them together, is released in the form of heat, light and other rays. Like 5 cents. Even a hot fire gives off 5 cents.

The sun burns not by explosion of molecules but by two much more intensely hot methods. One is the atoms that form molecules separating from each other. This kind of separation releases incredibly greater amounts of heat and energy than molecule separation.

Disintegration of Atoms.

But an even greater source of sun power is the fact that the atoms themselves unite apart to some extent. These atoms are made of electrons, protons and other smaller and non-electrical particles. Electrons and other particles fly off the atoms. This kind of separation releases even greater energies including heat and all other sorts of rays than the separation of atoms from each other.

But all these inter-atomic forces are not even known. Some are so powerful that they have only been guessed at. The popular phrase, smashing the atom, describes this sort of atomic disintegration where the atom itself flies apart.

For many years scientists have been able to disintegrate atoms in laboratories. There were so explosions, besides billions of atoms would have to go off at one time, even to equal a firecracker. The reason is that atoms are so exceedingly tiny.

Possible Power.

It has been clear to scientists for nearly a half century that if they could get enough atoms in a piece of solid matter, or even gas, the size of a pea, to break up all at once, the explosion would be terrible.

President Truman's announcement gives no clue to the method of producing the atomic bomb. The steps which were sensational just before the war, and which were given world-wide publicity then, are still strictly censored, even though the information is available in public records.

His statement does give one clue, which is in line with what scientists expected. This is that there are useful possibilities in the atomic power as well as destruction. What will explode will also

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A SMOKE TREE

is reported for sale at 10 o'clock every night Monday through Friday in Miller, The CLOTHIER CLUB, Now during summer season now Colorado on the mall. (Adv.)

Truman Text: 'Bomb Harnesses Basic Power of the Universe'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP).

FOLLOWING is the text of the statement by President Truman announcing the use of an atomic bomb for the first time in history:

Sixteen hours ago an American airplane dropped one bomb on Hiroshima, an important Japanese army base. That bomb had more power than 20,000 tons of TNT. It had more than 2000 times the blast power of the British "grand slam" which is the largest bomb ever yet used in the history of warfare.

The Japanese began the war from the air at Pearl Harbor. They have been repaid many fold. And the end is not yet. With this bomb we have now added a new and revolutionary increase in destruction to supplement the growing power of our armed forces. In their present form these bombs are now in production and even more powerful forms are in development.

It is an atomic bomb. It is a harnessing of the basic power of the universe. The force from which the sun draws its power has been loosed against those who brought war to the Far East.

Before 1939, it was the accepted belief of scientists that it was theoretically possible to release atomic energy. But no one knew any practical method of doing it. By 1942, however, we knew that the Germans were working feverishly to find a way to add atomic energy to the other engines of war with which they hoped to enslave the world. But they failed. We may be grateful to Providence that the Germans got the V-1 and the V-2s late and in limited quantities and even more grateful that they did not get the atomic bomb at all.

Battle of Laboratories.

The battle of the laboratories had beliefs risks for us as well as the battles of the air, land and sea, and we have now won the battle of the laboratories as we have won the other battles.

Beginning in 1940 before Pearl Harbor, scientific knowledge useful in war was pooled between the United States and Great Britain and many priceless helps to our victories have come from that arrangement. Under that general policy the research on the atomic bomb was begun. With American and British scientists working together we entered the race of discovery against the most powerful enemies and time was the critical factor. Finally, we won the race.

The United States had available the large number of scientists of distinction in the many needed areas of knowledge. It had the tremendous industrial and financial resources necessary for the project and they could be devoted to it without undue impairment of other vital war work.

In the United States the laboratory work and the production plants, on which a substantial start had already been made, would be out of reach of enemy bombing, while at that time Britain was exposed to constant air attack and was still threatened with the possibility of invasion.

Two Big U. S. Plants.

For those reasons Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt agreed that it was wise to carry on the project here. We now have two great plants and many lesser works devoted to the production of atomic power. Employment during peak construction numbered 125,000 and over 65,000 individuals are even now engaged in operating the plants. Many have worked there for two and one-half years. Few know what they have been producing. They see great quantities of material going in and they see nothing coming out of those plants for the physical size of the explosive charge is exceedingly small.

We have spent $2,000,000,000 on the greatest scientific gamble in history and won.

But the greatest marvel is not the size of the enterprise, its secrecy, nor its cost, but the achievement of scientific brains in putting together infinitely complex pieces of knowledge held by many men in different fields of science into a workable plan. And hardly less marvelous has been the capacity of industry to design, and of labor to operate, the machines and methods to do things never done before so that the brain child of many minds came forth in physical shape and performed as it was supposed to do.

Both science and industry worked under the direction of the

Continued on Page 5, Column 5.

Atomic Blast Test in New Mexico Shakes Windows 170 Miles Away

LOS ALAMOS, N. M., Aug. 6 (AP)—The age of atomic force was ushered in July 17, 1945, when a group of renowned scientists and military leaders gathered in New Mexico's wastelands to witness the results of their two-billion-dollar experiment.

The War Department disclosed today that the last look place on that date on an isolated section of the Alamogordo (N. M.) air base, 120 miles southeast of Albuquerque, at 5:30 a.m.

"A revolutionary weapon destined to change war as we know it, or which may soon be the instrumentality to end all wars," said the War Department's announcement, "was set off with an impact which signalized man's entrance in to a new physical world."

"A small amount of matter, the product of a chain of huge especially constructed industrial plants, was made to release the energy of the universe, locked up within the atom from the beginning of time."

The blast from that test shook windows in homes as distant as southern Arizona. Alamogordo is about 170 miles from the nearest point in Arizona.

At Albuquerque, 120 miles away, a blind girl, when the flash of the test lighted the sky before the explosion could be heard, asked, "What was that?"

A thunder storm delayed the test an hour and a half and blotted out aerial observation.

The nearest lookout point was

Continued on Page 5, Column 5.

COOL "GOODNESS TASTE" FOR STOMACHS
The largest furniture warehouse in Missouri is at your service. 20 years experience and guarantee. General Van, 3721 Olive. (Adv.)

NEW SECRET WEAPON ANSWER TO REFUSAL TO HEED ULTIMATUM

Truman, Making Disclosure, Says "We Made $2,000,000,000 Gamble on It and We Won"—Japs Given Chance to Quit, Now Face Ruin "Like of Which Has Never Been Seen."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—An atomic bomb, hailed as the most terrible destructive force in history and as the greatest war achievement of organized science, has been dropped on Japan.

President Truman disclosed in a White House statement at 11 a. m. (10 a. m. St. Louis time) today that the first use of the bomb—containing more power than 20,000 tons of TNT and producing more than 2000 times the blast of the most powerful bomb ever dropped before—was made 16 hours earlier against Hiroshima, Japanese Army base on southwestern Honshu island.

The atomic bomb is the answer, President Truman said, to Japan's refusal to surrender. Secretary of War Stimson predicted the bomb will "prove a tremendous aid" in shortening the Japanese war.

The War Department, reporting on the Hiroshima bombing, said the bomb threw up an "impenetrable cloud of dust and smoke," but that an accurate assessment of the damage is not yet available.

Truman grimly warned that "even more powerful forms (of the bomb) are in development." He said:

"If they do not now accept our terms, they may expect a rain of ruin from the air the like of which has never been seen on this earth."

The Tokyo radio announced that Hiroshima was raided at 8:20 a.m. Monday (8:20 p.m. Sunday, St. Louis time), but it made no mention of any unusual destruction.

It reported only that "a small number of American B-29s" attacked the city with incendiary and explosive bombs. Hiroshima, on the Inland sea near Kure, is a city of 318,000 population.

Truman clearly indicated that the scientists who made the atomic bomb have created a monster which could wipe out civilization, and that some protection against it must be found before its secret is given to the world.

The terrible implications of the destructive force of the bomb are contained in these sentences from the President's statement:

"Normally, everything about the work with atomic energy would be made public.

"But under present circumstances it is not intended to divulge the technical processes of production or all the military applications, pending further examination of possible methods of protecting us and the rest of the world from the danger of sudden destruction.

Truman said he would recommend that Congress consider establishing a commission to control production of atomic power within the United States, adding:

"I shall . . . make . . . recommendations to Congress as to how atomic power can become a powerful and peaceful influence toward the maintenance of world peace."

Truman, while emphasizing the peacetime potentiality of the new force, made clear that much research must be undertaken to effect full peacetime application of its principles.

Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill gave the signal to start work on harnessing the force of the atom.

Revolutionary Weapon.

Truman said the bomb has "added a new and revolutionary increase in destruction" of Japanese war targets.

Truman added:

"It is an atomic bomb. It is a harnessing of the basic power of the universe. The force from which the sun draws its power has been loosed against those who brought war to the Far East."

The President disclosed that the Germans "worked feverishly" in search of a way to use atomic energy in their war effort, but failed. Meantime, American and British scientists studied the problem and developed two principal plants and some lesser factories for the production of atomic power.

Secret Factories.

The President disclosed that more than 65,000 persons now are working in great secrecy in these plants, adding:

"We have spent two billion dollars on the greatest scientific gamble in history—and won.

"We are now prepared to obliterate more rapidly and completely every productive enterprise the Japanese have above ground in any city. We shall completely destroy Japan's power to make war."

The President noted that the Big Three ultimatum issued July 26 at Potsdam was intended "to spare the Japanese people from

Continued on Page 5, Column 5.

COOL "GOODNESS TASTE"
Give Mistress Comfort. They're pure, delicious, delicious—just right for any occasion. 7 Mistress Dress in St. Louis. (Adv.)

PLANTS IN WASHINGTON, TENNESSEE, NEW MEXICO MAKING ATOMIC BOMBS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—THE atomic bomb disclosed by President Truman today was developed at factories and laboratories in Tennessee, Washington and New Mexico.

Truman in his announcement said that from 65,000 to 125,000 workers were employed on the project at Oak Ridge near Knoxville, Tenn., at Richland near Pasco, Wash., and at an installation near Santa Fe, N. M.

He said the work was so secret that most of the employes did not know the character of it.

ONE ATOMIC BOMB EQUAL TO 2000 SUPERFORT LOADS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—The atomic bomb announced by President Truman today packs a punch equivalent to that normally delivered by 2000 B-29s.

The President said the missile has an explosive force equal to 20,000 tons of TNT. Assuming a B-29 carries a bomb load of 10 tons of TNT, four 500-plane raids by the world's biggest bombers would be necessary to equal in destructive power the exploding fury of one atomic bomb.

The atomic bomb has 2000 times the blast power of the British "Grand Slam" bomb, which weighed approximately 11 tons.

Service Men on Leave Here Sleep On Park Benches, in Hotel Lobbies

Members of the armed forces on leave in St. Louis, many of them veterans of the war in Europe en route to the Pacific, are forced to sleep on park benches and in hotel lobbies, a survey conducted over the week-end by a Veterans' Forum committee disclosed.

The committee said also that more than 5000 service men last night were forced to stand in line at the bus terminal, Broadway and Delmar boulevard, for as long as three hours, much of the time in the rain, waiting for transportation back to Scott Field.

Frank R. Kraft, 707 Goodfellow boulevard, chairman of the project committee of the Veterans' Forum, formerly the "stripe session," said that he and Bill Bellemere, 2161 St. Louis avenue, Saturday night counted 287 service men walking the streets of St. Louis, all of whom said they had been unable to find lodging. Service men were sleeping in parks, in hotel lobbies and on tables at the downtown Y.M.C.A., he said.

The United States Army Recreation Center in Forest Park was filled to capacity, Kraft said, and he was told that more than 200 service men are turned away there every Saturday night. The lack of lodging for service men apparently is worse than at any time since the beginning of the war, he said, due to the redeployment program.

Kraft said his group plans to take up with Mayor Aloys P. Kaufmann the problem of lodging and transportation for service men, suggesting that cots be placed in vacant space in hotels or in the Soldiers' Memorial building. The Mayor said the city would do its best to help.

James Dugwell, vice president of the Dalgarno-St. Louis Coach Co., today said service men were forced to wait in line for "two hours that by minutes, as a rule." Kraft said his group will insist that more buses be put in service. As a last resort he said it is planned to ask volunteers with private automobiles to carry service men to town, St. Louis and Scott Field.

BOOK TO—NOTICE!

Christmas at Hollywood Studios. Reservations for departure Dec. 16 now. Call Mr. Ellis, T.C. (Adv.)

ROOSEVELT PUT COMMITTEE TO WORK ON ATOM BOMB IN 1939

BRITISH RESEARCH MEN CAME TO U. S. TO JOIN EFFORTS WITH AMERICANS

Great Danish Scientist Spirited Out of Nazi Grasp to Help — Stimson Doubts Japs Can Make Weapon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—War Secretary Stimson predicted today that the atomic bomb will "prove a tremendous aid" in electrifying the war with Japan.

The Secretary made his statement as the Army reported that an "unprecedented cloud of dust and smoke" climbed 40,000 feet above Hiroshima after it was hit by the new weapon from the air.

Accurate assessment of the damage inflicted by the bomb is not yet available, however, the War Department said. As soon as details of its effectiveness are learned, the department added, they will be released.

Stimson said the explosive power of the bomb is such as to "stagger the imagination." He added that scientists are confident of developing even more powerful atomic bombs.

Stimson said that security requirements do not permit disclosure of the exact methods of producing the bomb or the nature of its action. He did say, however, that uranium ore is essential to the production of the bomb.

Development of the bomb culminated three years of work by Allied scientific, industry, labor and military forces, Stimson said, adding that he was convinced Japan will not be in a position to use a similar weapon. While Germany worked "feverishly" to develop an atomic bomb, Stimson said, the Nazi defeat now has erased danger from that source.

Stimson promised further statements would be released in the future to give additional details concerning scientific and production aspects.

He disclosed that development of the bomb was carried out by thousands of persons "with the greatest secrecy." The work has been so divided, he said, that no one has been given more information concerning the bomb's formation than was absolutely necessary to his particular job.

Cannots of Weapon.

The possibility of using atomic energy in the manufacture of weapons, Stimson said, was brought to President Roosevelt's attention late in 1939. The Chief Executive named a committee to investigate and by June, 1941, Stimson said sufficient progress had been made to warrant a big expansion of the project.

Three plants to produce the bombs were started in December, 1941. Two of these are situated at the Clinton Engineer Works in Tennessee and a third at the Hanford Engineer Works in Washington State. The Clinton Engineer Works is on a government reservation 12 miles west of Knoxville, Tenn. The Hanford works is on a 430,000 acre reservation 12 miles northwest of Pasco, Wash.

In addition, a special laboratory to deal with technical problems has been established near Santa Fe, N. M. The laboratory is directed by Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer whose "genius and inspiration," Stimson said, has been largely responsible for development of the bomb.

Stimson said the fact that atomic energy can now be released on a large scale in an atomic bomb raises the prospect that such energy may have a big place in peacetime industrial purposes. The Secretary added:

"Already in the course of producing one of the elements much energy is being released, not explosively, but in regulated amounts.

"This energy, however, is in the form of heat at a temperature too low to make practicable the operation of a conventional power plant. It will be a matter of much further research and development to design machines for the conversion of atomic energy into useful power."

British Cooperated.

Stimson said the atomic bomb had been developed with the full knowledge of and cooperation of Britain and Canada and substantial power controls on the weapon had been effected, in those countries. President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill many months ago decided that all work on the bomb should be concentrated in the United States in order to bring about quicker development of the weapon and to eliminate duplication.

As a result of that decision, a group of British scientists who had been working on the problem was transferred to the United States late in 1943 and since that time had participated in the project in this country.

In addition, Simson disclosed one of Denmark's great scientists —Dr. Niels Bohr—was whisked from the grasp of the Nazis in Denmark and later helped in development of the bomb.

Initially, Stimson said the project was placed under the direction of the Office of Scientific Research and Development with Dr. Vannevar Bush, director of OSRD, in charge. At the same time the President named a general policy group composed of former Vice President Wallace, Stimson, Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff; Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, and Dr. Bush.

This group in 1941 recommended a great expansion in the project and on its suggestion supervision of the work was assumed by the War Department. Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, an army construction engineer, was placed in complete control.

Stimson said that Gen. Groves' performance in developing the weapon in such a short period of time "has been truly outstanding and merits the very highest commendation."

In 1941, a combined policy committee was established for the project. This group, at the outset, included Stimson, Dr. Bush and Dr. Conant for the United States; Field Marshal Sir John Dill and Col. J. J. Llewellin, for the United Kingdom, and C. D. Howe for Canada. Col. Llewellin later was replaced by Sir Ronald I. Campbell who in turn was succeeded by the Earl of Halifax. Field Marshal Dill was succeeded by Sir Henry Maitland Wilson. Scientific advisers to the group included Dr. Richard C. Tolman for the United States members; Sir James Chadwick for the British, and Dean C. J. Mackenzie for the Canadian.

Problems of Control.

To handle the problems arising from the control of the weapon and its implications for the peace of the world, Stimson said, he has named a committee on which he will serve as chairman.

Other members of the committee are Secretary of State Byrnes; Ralph A. Bard, former Under Secretary of the Navy; Assistant Secretary of State Will L. Clayton; Dr. Bush; Dr. Conant; Dr. Karl T. Compton, chief of the office of field service in the Office of Scientific Research and Development; and George L. Harrison, president of the New York Life Insurance Co. and special consultant to Secretary Stimson.

Assisting the interim committee as a scientific panel are Dr. Oppenheimer, Dr. E. O. Lawrence, Dr. A. H. Compton, chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, and Dr. Enrico Fermi.

HOW SCIENTIST ESCAPED GERMANS

By JOSEN COLBRUNN

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Dr. Niels Bohr, refugee Danish scientist credited today by Secretary of War Stimson with assisting in the development of the atomic bomb, escaped being apprehended by the Germans by fleeing Denmark in a fishing boat.

Bohr arrived in Sweden about Sept. 1943, and immediately was escorted by Swedish police —at the request of Danish authorities—to prevent his falling into the hands of German agents. He had helped his laboratory assistants escape to Sweden in 1943 as a protest against the German invasion. To the end Bohr's hate for the Nazis against the Germans the Danes were ordered to force Bohr to work with them in the development of new explosives.

At that time the Germans were experimenting with a lightweight but powerful explosive which they could utilize in the V-bombs which later were fired against the British Isles and the Allied armies in France and Belgium.

Members of the Danish underground who helped arrange Bohr's escape said Hitler ordered every possible measure to obtain custody of Bohr.

After 10 days in Sweden, Bohr was taken to England in the bomb bay of a Mosquito bomber. With him went much of the priceless data which had won him a Nobel prize for atomic research.

Bomb Secret Even to Workers Making It By Turning Dials Behind Safety Walls

Employes of Huge Plants as Much Surprised as Anyone When Truman Announced Weapon.

RICHLAND, Wash., Aug. 6 (AP)—Workers in a huge secret Government plant near here, where the new atomic bomb is being assembled, never knew what they were making. They produced the compound to operating complicated dials from behind thick concrete safety walls.

Some of the details of the secret project were disclosed today after President Truman announced the first bomb was dropped on the Japanese. But until the official announcement did any of the 17,000 workers here any idea of the new product.

The manufacturing area, a 600,000-acre, guarded section 10 miles from here, is sub-divided into three large areas. Each of the three is sub-divided into smaller areas.

Plants were designed so that all the complicated operations are performed by remote control behind concrete walls.

Safety Precautions.

So complete were the safety precautions, officials added, that they protected workers "against even the fear of danger."

The plants in the manufacturing area must have are huge rectangular structures, 800 feet long.

"They are," a Government statement said, "the most remarkable chemical plants ever designed by man, where enormous quantities of material are handled through many successive processes, with no human eye ever seeing what actually goes on except through a complicated series of dials and panels that enable the operators to maintain perfect control of every single operation at all times."

This operation is performed by remote call and, when completed, the treated material instantly moves on to the next cell, until the end of the process, when the material emerges ready for the next stage at other plants.

Secret Construction.

Construction of the plants was rushed in greatest secrecy by thousands of workmen recruited from many states. At one time, during construction, 42,000 persons were employed.

Workmen excavated 21,000,000 cubic yards of earth in construction operations, 41,000 cubic yards of material were received at the site, more than 780,000 cubic yards of concrete was placed and 65,000 tons of steel used.

The plant was constructed by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., which also has the contract for operating it. The Hanford Engineering Works, a du Pont division, has direct charge.

Although residents of this little cupbrush - surrounded hamlet knew the secret project was something highly important, they were as much surprised as the rest of the world at Truman's announcement.

Many Workers Recruited.

For two years, the Government has been recruiting workers all over the nation for the Hanford project, of which Richland became the residential corner. There the official headquarters and several smaller cities the surrounder in the war's greatest secret.

The Army employed public relations officers to tour newspaper offices reporting pledges of secrecy. Mysterious directives issued from censorship authorities simultaneously with page advertisements all over the country calling for workers, electricians, millwrights and specialists for the Hanford project.

Just how the project would aid the war effort provided a major guessing contest throughout the Pacific Northwest. It was known the du Ponts had something to do with it. It was known that armed guards turned visitors back on highways and side roads miles from the center of the exclusion area.

The most the general public in here was contained in newspaper accounts a year ago last April when correspondents were allowed to visit Richland. About all they learned and all they disclosed was that there was a vast project in area—comprising more than 1 township and more than half a million acres in Benton, Grant and Franklin counties—every foot of it purchased by the Government.

Each Worker Did Small Part and Kept His Work Secret.

CLINTON, Tenn., Aug. 6 (AP)—The story of how its three years old community has grown to a city with a population of nearly 75,000—fifth largest in Tennessee—was made public by the Army today, following a Washington announcement of atomic bomb production.

Clinton Engineer Works is the name of the plant in which the super-bombs are being produced in Tennessee. Oak Ridge is the name of the town where many new employes live, although other thousands commute from Knoxville and other communities.

The atomic bomb project was camouflaged under the name of the Manhattan Engineer District but reference to this or to the Clinton Engineer Works in news stories was frowned on. Although residents of Knoxville and, to a limited extent, others in Tennessee knew that a vast secret war plant was being built, those not only as to the work being done but as to the size of the project remained extremely vague.

Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves in Washington and Col. Kenneth D. Nichols at Oak Ridge supervised the creation of the plant, being in by thousands of workers who did a job and then went on to other places under caution not to discuss what they had been doing. The more permanent residents of the Oak Ridge town site, including the actual plant workers as well as their families, likewise were kept without knowledge of just where their jobs fitted into the war effort.

The several plants in the restricted area were first isolated and secrecy attended to the point that the head of one plant did not know what was going on in another plant.

Tests Calculated Risks.

"It was the taking of calculated risks that paid off," Gen. Groves said today. "We knew there were definite and narrow chances throughout the entire program and while we did not know just what success would mean, we knew it was worth doing, particularly after our intelligence learned the Germans were making efforts to solve the problem.

"In our work we have had to lure some of the usual engineering precautions because we were in a field that had never before been explored or set foot a main. But we made progress through determination and the willingness to take a chance. These chances paid dividends, even though some phases of the program had to be abandoned through necessity."

The Clinton Engineer Works covers a government reservation of 59,000 acres of which Oak Ridge (the residential center) covers eight square miles. Oak Ridge is the administrative center for the project, including the divisions in other areas.

The plants, where raw material is separated by three different methods, each handled by a different industrial organization, include more than 425 buildings. The town of Oak Ridge has nearly 10,000 family units, 13,000 dormitory spaces, more than 1700 trailers and more than 15,000 hutments and barracks spaces.

Bright burst symbol marks Hiroshima, major Japanese army base, hit by the first atomic bomb released by the Army air forces, in opening a new phase of destructive warfare against the enemy homeland. American Superfortresses also rained incendiary and explosive bombs on six enemy war centers (undisclosed) and fighters attacked the Tokyo area (A). Officially and photos revealed that the industrial area of Toyama (B), raided Thursday, was totally destroyed. Wide symbols locate areas struck over the weekend.

OFFICIAL TERM MANHATTAN' HID WORK ON BOMB

Word Meant Highest Priority on Materials and Manpower for Secret Project.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—"Manhattan project," probably the most carefully guarded secret of the war, produced the atomic bomb. Those two words produced needed materials, however scarce, as well as man power to carry out the research which led to the bomb's disclosure today.

"Manhattan project" whispered into the right ears meant the highest priorities for materials and man power.

Thousands knew of the existence of "Manhattan project," but few of them knew any more than that it was super-secret.

The project was so broken down that those working on it usually knew only one phase of it.

Several Army officers might ask the War Production Board for over-riding priorities for certain materials for "Manhattan project." Even when they met, one did not know the mission of another.

Scores of universities and scientific laboratories had a part in the work. They were assigned one problem at a time, provided the answers to them, but still did not know what their work ultimately would lead to.

Army officers who carried even the smallest bits of information about "Manhattan project" moved about with brief cases chained to their wrists, often under guard.

A few times "Manhattan project" reached the newspapers in connection with the recruitment of manpower. Any inquiry brought the response that it was a secret project.

PROJECT TOWN COULDN'T BE MENTIONED BY PAPERS

SANTA FE, N. M., Aug. 6 (AP)—The Government has protected its Los Alamos atomic bomb project, west and north of here, with such extreme secrecy that it has almost wiped the community off the map for two and one-half years.

So rigidly was the bar against publicity enforced that society page and sports stories from Los Alamos avoided mention of the place.

A one-time exclusive school for boys, Los Alamos was taken over by the Government in the fall of 1942. Newspaper men were warned at once that the project was one the War Department ranked as extremely confidential.

Reporters never were given an opportunity to visit the project, but the public knew there was something secret hidden in the hills.

The extent of the project has not been disclosed. New roads have been built to it, and over them flows an immense cargo—building materials, machinery, food, gas, coal and other commodities.

91 Reported Lost in Sinking.

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 6 (AP)—The newspaper El Siglo said yesterday that 27 persons lost their lives when the Brazilian steamer Apuhaste sank after a collision on the Amazon river. Official sources had no confirmation.

WASHINGTON U., DR. COMPTON HELPED DEVELOP NEW BOMB

Cyclotron Played a Part, as Did Monsanto Chemical Co. — Dr. Arthur Hughes Did Research.

(Additional picture in Everyday Magazine.)

St. Louis scientists and industry have contributed to the research which developed the atomic bomb and to its production, the Post-Dispatch learned today.

Both Washington University, which in 1940 installed a $60,000 cyclotron with which to study atomic energy, and its new chancellor, Dr. Arthur H. Compton, noted physicist, have participated in the research relating to the production of the weapon, it was learned. The Monsanto Chemical Co., it was established, also is concerned with the project, presumably with its manufacture at other places.

Dr. Compton is an associate of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, headed by Dr. Vannevar Bush of Carnegie Institution, which originally had charge of the project. Later, he also was named as a member of the panel to assist a committee headed by Secretary of War Stimson to handle problems arising from the control of the weapon and its implications for the peace of the world.

Dr. Compton's Work.

In Chicago today, Dr. Compton told the Post-Dispatch by telephone that, "I have had charge of carrying through one of the major contracts in connection with this work. It was referred to the Office of Scientific Research and Development and I was one of the agents in that office charged with carrying through the investigation."

Another scientist who is associated with the work was Dr. Compton's brother, also a physicist, Dr. Karl Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dr. Arthur Compton began some of the basic work which led to the development of the atomic bomb while he was head of the physics department at Washington University, from 1920 until 1923. He was studying atomic structure at that time. Later, at the University of Chicago, Dr. Compton turned his attention to cosmic rays. That work, also related to problems of atomic energy, took him on field trips in the Rocky Mountains, and he used the results of balloon flights high into the stratosphere.

Dr. Compton today, however, said he was not allowed to describe the precise role played either by himself or by Washington University in the development of the new bomb. "I can say only that Washington University has had a part in this project," he said.

Washington University's Athon cyclotron was the gift of the Rockefeller Foundation. It was installed in a concrete laboratory, 40 feet underground, to protect scientists working with the device from the powerful radiations emitted when atoms of certain substances are subjected to electronic bombardment.

The power released by this "atom smashing" process long has been the subject of speculation by scientists, and although the original purpose of the cyclotron at Washington University was to advance man's knowledge in the field of pure physics, this atomic power was thought to have some possibilities as a propellant for vehicles and also to have some medical applications.

Dr. Hughes in Charge.

Dr. Arthur Hughes, professor of physics at Washington University, has been in charge of investigations for the War Department with the cyclotron. He said today he was not authorized to discuss the details of his work.

Apparently research leading to the development of the bomb was carried on by a large number of persons at a variety of places. Dr. Compton, in Chicago, today said that it was obvious that the three men named with him on the scientific panel to advise in the use of the weapon, also "had an important part" in its development.

Officers of the Monsanto Chemical Co., 1700 South Second street, would say only that, "Monsanto has been and is connected with this project." Authority for issuing this statement was obtained from Washington, by J. Handley Wright, assistant to the president.

It was understood that before participating in the manufacture of the atomic bombs, Monsanto engineers assisted in designing methods of manufacture of the weapon.

DR. ARTHUR H. COMPTON
—By a Post-Dispatch Staff Photographer

TRUMAN STATEMENT ON BOMB IS BROADCAST TO JAPANESE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Development and use of the atomic bomb will dominate American broadcasts to Japan for several days.

The Office of War Information's overseas branch began broadcasting President Truman's statement on the atomic bomb as soon as it was issued. Transmitters at San Francisco, Hawaii and Saipan were used.

Particular emphasis is being put on the President's statement that "it was to spare the Japanese people from utter destruction that the ultimatum of July 26 was issued" and that if the Japanese do not accept the terms, "they may expect a rain of ruin from the air, the like of which has never been seen on the earth."

CHURCHILL SAYS NAZIS HAD SOME ATOMIC SECRETS

Element in One Possible Process Found in Norway Commando Raid, He Reveals.

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP) — Germany possessed some atomic power secrets, Winston Churchill said tonight, but "by God's mercy British and American science outpaced all German efforts."

The Nazi efforts to develop an atomic bomb "were on a considerable scale, but were far behind," said the former Prime Minister in a statement issued by Prime Minister Attlee.

Churchill reported that Norwegian and British Commando volunteers in the winter of 1942-43 raided at heavy loss of life Norwegian stores of "heavy water, an element in one of the possible processes."

The result of the war might have been altered, he declared, if the Germans had possessed atomic power.

"Profound anxiety was felt by those who had been informed" of the German efforts, he added.

"It is now for Japan to realize in the glare of the first atomic bomb which has smitten her what the consequences will be of an indefinite continuance of this terrible means of maintaining the rule of law in the world," Churchill said.

"This revelation of the secrets of nature, long mercifully withheld from man, should arouse the most solemn reflections in the minds and conscience of every human being capable of comprehensions. We must indeed pray that these awful agencies will be made to conduce to peace among nations and that instead of wreaking themselves havoc upon the entire globe they may become the perennial fountain of world prosperity."

His statement added:

"The whole burden of executing, including the setting up of the plants and the many technical processes . . . constitutes one of the greatest triumphs of American — or indeed human — genius of which there is record.

"Moreover, the decision to make these enormous expenditures upon a project, which, however hopefully established by American and British research remained nevertheless a heart - shaking risk, stands to the everlasting honor of President Roosevelt and his advisers."

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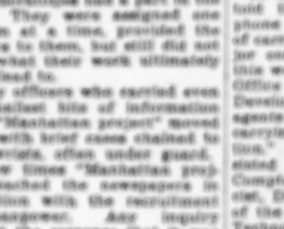
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CRUISER SPEEDING TRUMAN BACK TO U.S. NEARS COAST

The Augusta Traveling at 26 Knots Much of Time, Will Reach Port Early This Week.

By ERNEST B. VACCARO
ABOARD U.S.S. AUGUSTA WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN, Aug. 6 (AP)—President Truman neared the United States east coast today.

Maintaining a distant speed much of the time, the Augusta is making record time in returning the Chief Executive and his party from the Potsdam Big Three meeting.

Truman slept until 7 a.m. yesterday, a rare thing for him, then attended church services in the forward mess hall below the main deck.

Chaplain Kenneth Perrine of Batavia, N. Y., conducted the general Protestant services. He used in his sermon that some of his congregation had just returned from the scene of destruction in Europe. He cited that as an example of what comes when people strive for world domination and what Japan can expect.

Truman wore a light brown summer suit and attended the services with Secretary of State Byrnes, Bridger Jones II, Pilot of the Augusta and other members of the presidential party.

The President joined in the hymns and prayers.

He sang with the others these symbolic lines:

"Faith of our fathers, we will strive
"To win all nations unto thee;
"And through the truth that comes from God
"Mankind shall then indeed be free."

The chaplain led in prayers for the President, the country and the people who serve it, and prayed for divine guidance into ways of peace "for all the nations and the commonities of the world."

The Augusta will dock at an eastern port early in the week, and Truman will continue to Washington by train. Shortly after his return he will report to the nation by radio on the Berlin discussions with Prime Minister Attlee and Generalissimo Stalin.

TEXT OF TRUMAN SECRET WEAPON ANNOUNCEMENT

Continued From Page One.

United States Army which achieved a unique success in managing an diverse a problem in the advancement of knowledge in an amazingly short time.

It is doubtful if such another combination could be got together in the world. What has been done is the greatest achievement of organized science in history. It was done under high pressure and without failure.

We are now prepared to utilize more rapidly and completely every productive enterprise the Japanese have above ground in any city. We shall destroy their docks, their factories and their communications. Let there be no mistake; we shall completely destroy Japan's power to make war.

It was to spare the Japanese people from utter destruction that the ultimatum of July 26 was issued at Potsdam. Their leaders promptly rejected that ultimatum. If they do not now accept our terms they may expect a rain of ruin from the air, the like of which has never been seen on this earth. Behind this air attack will follow sea and land forces in such numbers and power as they have not yet met and with the fighting skill of which they are already well aware.

The Secretary of War, who has kept in personal touch with all phases of the project, will immediately make public a statement giving further details. (Truman's statement appears on Page 2.)

His statement will give facts concerning the sites at Oak Ridge near Knoxville, Tenn., and at Richland near Pasco, Wash., and an installation near Santa Fe, N. M. Although the workers at the sites have been making materials to be used in producing the greatest destructive force in history, they have not themselves been in danger beyond that of many other occupations, for the utmost care has been taken of their safety.

The fact that we can release atomic energy ushers in a new era in man's understanding of nature's forces. Atomic energy may in the future supplement the power that now comes from coal, oil and falling water, but at present it cannot be produced on a basis to compete with them commercially. Before that comes there must be a long period of intensive research.

It has been the habit of the scientists of the country or the policy of the Government to withhold from the world scientific knowledge. Normally, therefore, everything about the work with atomic energy would be made public.

But under present circumstances it is not intended to divulge the technical processes of production or all the military applications, pending further examination of possible methods of protecting us and the rest of the world from the danger of sudden destruction.

I shall recommend that the Congress of the United States exercise prompt the establishment of an appropriate commission to control the production and use of atomic power within the United States. I shall give further consideration and make further recommendations to the Congress as to how atomic power can become a powerful influence toward the maintenance of world peace.

Two of Four in Fatal Fight

MRS. MARY JONES

WILLIAM H. JONES

ATOMIC BOMB TEST SHOOK WINDOWS 170 MILES AWAY

Continued From Page One.

ect up 10,000 yards from the steel tower where the experiment took place. Key figures in the experiment took their positions 17,000 yards away. They were ordered to lie down with their heads away from the blast target.

Final assembly of the atomic bomb had begun the night of July 13 in an old ranch house. Various component parts were assembled from distant points and put together there.

One false move would have blasted the scientists and their efforts into eternity.

A hot few minutes developed when the assembly of the important casing of the bomb was delayed. The entire unit was electroplated to the final measurement. The insertion was partly completed when it apparently worked tightly and would go no further. Dr. K. T. Bainbridge of Cornell University, however, was undismayed and reassured the group. In three minutes basic assembly was completed without further incident.

On Saturday, July 14, the unit which was to determine the success or failure of the entire project was elevated to the top of the steel tower. All that day and the next, the job of preparation went on. In addition to the sensitive instruments to record the detonation, complete instrumentation to determine the "pulse fuse" and all sections of the bomb was rigged on the tower.

At the appointed time there was a blinding flash lighting up the whole area brighter than the brightest daylight. Then came a tremendous sustained roar and a heavy pressure wave which knocked down two men outside the control center. Immediately thereafter, a huge multi-colored surging cloud boiled to an altitude of more than 41,000 feet. Clouds in its path disappeared. Soon the shifting substratosphere winds dispersed the now grey mass.

The test was over, the project a success.

The steel tower had been entirely vaporized. Where the tower had stood, there was a huge crater. Dazed but relieved at the success of their tests, the scientists promptly began to estimate the strength of America's new weapon. To examine the nature of the crater, especially equipped tanks were wheeled into the area, one of which carried Dr. Enrico Fermi, noted nuclear scientist.

Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, head of the atomic bomb project, gave the description:

"First came the burst of light of a brilliance beyond any comparison. We all rolled over and looked through dark glasses at the ball of fire. About forty seconds later came the shock wave followed by another one, neither of which seemed startling after our complete astonishment at the extraordinary lighting intensity.

"A massive cloud was formed which surged and billowed upward with tremendous power, reaching the substratosphere in about five minutes.

"Two supplementary explosions of minor effect other than the lighting occurred in the cloud shortly after the main explosion.

"The cloud traveled to a great height first in the form of a ball, then mushroomed, then changed into a long trailing chimney-shaped column and finally was sent in several directions by the variable winds at the different elevations."

With Gen. Groves were Dr. Vannevar Bush, head of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University.

Actual detonation was in charge of Dr. K. T. Bainbridge of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

ATOMIC BOMB USED BY U. S. AIR FORCE TO BLAST JAPAN

Continued From Page One.

ultimatum" and the Japanese leaders rejected it.

Truman forecast that sea and land forces will follow up this air attack in such numbers and power as the Japanese never have witnessed.

In connection with the statement that the new bomb has an explosive power equal to that of 20,000 tons of TNT, it is interesting to note the munitions ship that blew up in a collision in Halifax harbor in June, 1917, killing 1500 persons and injuring 4000, carried 2600 tons of TNT—about one-seventh of the new bomb's equivalent. The ship explosion devastated two and one-half square miles of the Nova Scotia city, making 25,000 persons homeless.

Truman said that the new bomb, though very small, produces a blasting effect 2000 times as great as the largest bomb ever used before. The largest bomb known to have been employed in the living forces, both when in a test effort out a small granite island.

The President said that this discovery may open the way for an entirely new concept of force and power.

JEWISH WOMAN CHASED OUT BY YILER SET OFF ATOM BOMB RESEARCH

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP).—The startling light that lit the sky the way when a German mathematician, a Jewish woman, Lise Meitner, extradited flag symbolizing which had pushed scientists for 10 years was ready as explosion of atoms of one of the kinds of the metal uranium.

Within two weeks after she published this calculation the great physics laboratories in the United States, England and Germany had rectified her prediction. She was translated from Germany shortly afterward, but Hitler put all available physicists at work on atomic bombs and atomic power at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, Berlin.

What the scientists found was that a rare form of uranium, known as 235, when bombarded with low electrical energy in the form of neutrons, repel would react by splitting each of its atoms exactly in two.

Up to that time no atom had ever been really smashed. A few electrons or other particles had been forced out by the smashing rays used, which might be X rays or rays made of atomic [illegible].

When an atom alone split in two, as [illegible] German women predicted, [illegible] was would spread for [illegible] power. The energy released by an atom breaking [illegible] was thousands of times greater than the energy when [illegible] a few pieces were chipped off.

This new situation started the United States and Britain on a hunt for atomic power and atomic bombs, and ever before the United States entered the war, all this atomic work was placed under secrecy. Since then not a single development has been published, until today's announcement.

NEW BOMB USES PRINCIPLE OF SUN'S POWER

Continued From Page One.

have more slowly to give heat for making steam or electricity.

Canada, Herbert Agar, said to the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, John G. Winant, said on June 20 that "if the war (European) had gone on for another six months, it is quite possible that the planet would have ceased to exist, because it was probable that someone would have learned to keep the atom without controlling it."

Agar said "there was a danger that the Germans would learn how to split the atom first," and added: "I also fully believe that it is very [illegible] human beings will know [illegible] for destroying the human race."

Previously, Maj. Col. John A. Rich of Greensburg, Pa., chief of the enemy equipment intelligence section of the United States Army ordnance division in the European theater, had told of many highly advanced German secret weapons which had not yet reached the perfection stage when the war ended.

While revealing many German inventions Rich added that they were not all—that there were others which must remain secret because of the Pacific war.

Rich said the German scientists declared their belief that rockets within the next five to 10 years would speed a ton of mail across the Atlantic in 40 minutes and that within 10 to 25 years rockets would make regular passenger runs between Europe and the United States.

Speaking in Melbourne, Australia, a few weeks ago, Wing Commander A. G. Pitter of the R.A.A.F. declared that if the war in Europe had lasted six months longer the Germans would have employed a 24-pound uranium discharge in bomb with 60 times the explosive power of the most advanced ones previously used.

Uranium Employed.

Uranium, which is essential to production of the atomic bomb, is a lustrous white metal. It does not exist in pure form in nature, but comes from pitchblende, the source of radium, or carnotite, a canary-yellow mineral found in Colorado.

There are both pitchblende and carnotite deposits in the United States. There is pitchblende in Austria, England, Russia, Sweden and Norway. There is carnotite in Australia and Portugal. Both minerals probably occur elsewhere in deposits not yet proven.

Uranium salts have been used for many years in photography and in coloring porcelain. Uranium in purified form is used also in silvering mirrors to make high-speed lens.

Uranium is radio-active, like radium, but less powerful. A bit of uranium in the laboratory of the French scientist Joliot-Curie fogged a photographic plate with its rays and led the Curies to discover radium.

MAN STABBED TO DEATH IN ROW ON STREETCAR

W. H. Jones Killed in Fight in Which He and Wife Engaged With Negro Couple.

William H. Jones, a machinist, who suffered to death early yesterday by a Negro man on a Northbound street car in an altercation involving Jones, his wife, Mrs. Mary Jones, the man and a Negro woman.

A coroner's jury today returned a verdict that Jones's death was caused by homicide "at the hands of an unknown party or parties."

Mrs. Jones did not testify.

Dr. John J. Connor, coroner's physician, who performed an autopsy this morning, found that Jones died of an external hemorrhage resulting from a stab wound of the chest wall near the right shoulder, the weapon cutting the axillary artery.

Jones, 39 years old, died at City Hospital an hour and a half after he was stabbed in the right shoulder about 2 a.m. as the eastbound street car approached Enright and Vandeventer avenues. The Negro man and woman fled when the street car stopped at the intersection.

Mrs. Jones, recently discharged from the Women's Army Corps, and she and her husband boarded the car at the Wellston loop and the Negro couple, who got on at the same time, took a seat behind them.

The man began annoying her, she said, and her husband remonstrated with him, after which the woman started quarreling with her and suddenly pulled her hair.

Mrs. Jones said her husband grasped the woman's arm and the man leaped into the aisle and began scuffling with her husband, while she and the woman fought. The man had a knife and the woman a razor, she said, and as the fight progressed, the woman handed the razor to her companion.

Jones collapsed on a seat opposite the exit doors as the street car stopped. Charles Rotzling, the operator, told police he opened the doors to eject participants in the fight and the Negroes fled. Mrs. Jones said her husband carried a small pocket knife but did not use it during the fight. Jones lived at 3939 Westminster place.

YUGOSLAVIA GRANTS AMNESTY TO MANY CHETNIKS, OTHERS

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP).—Yugoslavia's provisional parliament has granted wide amnesty to former Chetniks and other persons who served, without committing any specific crime, in Nazi puppet or collaborationist units during the occupation, the Belgrade radio said yesterday. The broadcast, reported by the Office of War Information, said the action was taken at the request of Marshal Josip (Tito) Broz.

No mercy was decreed for Croatian agents, members of the armed Croatian pro-Nazi force, collaborationist leaders and persons sentenced or awaiting sentence as war criminals.

The Chetniks, followers of Gen. Draja Mihailovich, onetime Minister of War in the Yugoslav government-in-exile, were accused by Tito's followers of aiding the Germans, and fueling between the two factions ran high during the war.

TOOK WIFE'S TIP RELUCTANTLY GOT $10,000-A-YEAR JOB

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP).—John A. Dwyer landed a $10,000-a-year job by reluctantly taking a tip from his wife.

An engineer for the city's Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Dwyer studied law at night. There was an opening on the magistrate's court bench.

"She wrote me a letter saying he was a lawyer," Mayor F. H. LaGuardia explained. "His wife told him to do it, but he said he'd never get an answer."

LaGuardia named Dwyer to the court yesterday and commended the new magistrate: "Take me, you should listen to your wife."

Fire Fought in 99-Degree Heat.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 6 (AP).—Fire crews fought the Tillamook forest fire in 99-degree temperature—Oregon's hottest day of the year—yesterday.

75 GUESTS ROUTED BY ROOF FIRE AT APARTMENT HOTEL

Three Youths Fight Flames at Branscome for 15 Minutes, Then Call Firemen.

Three young men turned volunteer firemen early today and fought a blaze in the penthouse of the Branscome Apartment Hotel at 3270 Pershing avenue for 15 minutes before calling the Fire Department to the rescue. Seventy-five guests were forced to leave their rooms and apartments.

The youths, James Boyd, 17 years old, of 3754 Sylvan place, Pine Lawn; Fred Vogel, 17, of 104 Pemberton place, and Lee Killian, 17, of 139 Adele avenue, both of Ferguson, were driving past the hotel in an automobile on their way home when they noticed flames and smoke billowing from the roof.

They parked the car and ran up the stairs to the top floor of the building, seizing fire extinguishers along the way. They found the fire in the penthouse, which is used as a storeroom and by hotel elevator mechanics.

As one extinguisher after another was used up, the youths ran to the lower floors and obtained others until they had exhausted eight in all. When it became apparent that flames were spreading to the rugs and paper in the storeroom, Boyd went outside and sounded a fire alarm.

Firemen, who arrived with a hook and ladder, carried two hoses to the roof and soon had the fire under control. By this time, most of the guests who had been routed by the smoke and flame were watching the firemen from the front lawn in their nightclothes.

Boyd's face was slightly burned. Vogel suffered minor burns of both arms and Killian's right elbow was scorched. They were treated by firemen in the hotel lobby and went home. Damage to the building and its contents was estimated at $800. The hotel is managed by Sam Engine.

STALIN BACK IN MOSCOW AFTER TRIP FROM POTSDAM

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP).—Premier Stalin and Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov returned to the Soviet capital yesterday from Berlin, where they attended the Potsdam conference, the Moscow radio said.

FIVE HELD IN LIQUOR RAIDS

Five persons were arrested yesterday at four places where police reported they found liquor being sold. Antonio Catalanna, bartender at a tavern at 2700 North Taylor avenue, was held after declining bought a pint of whisky there.

The others arrested, all Negroes, said they were Harry Butler, operator of a barbecue stand at 1004 North Twenty-second street; Russell Steele, clerk at a drug store at 4105 Easton avenue, and Mrs. Bertha Allen and Henry Cleveland, employed at a 5-3 beer tavern at 902 North Ewing avenue.

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Reconversion of Fisher Body Plant Here to Begin at Once, G.M.C. Says

Production Expected to Start as Soon as Materials Become Available—Employment of 4000 Forecast.

Plans to resume operation of the Fisher Body plant at 3929 Natural Bridge avenue as soon as materials become available were announced today by General Motors Corp. at Detroit.

Work will begin at once to reconvert the plant for later assembly of automobile bodies, T. F. Archer, General Motors vice president, told the Post-Dispatch.

"We have no idea when we'll actually start making automobile bodies," Archer said by telephone, "but we're going to prepare immediately."

He announced the reappointment of Bernard H. Sweeney as resident manager here of the Fisher body plant, which discontinued automobile assembly in February 1942. Curtiss-Wright Corp. occupied the plant up to last month.

Sweeney, who returned to St. Louis last Friday, said he was proceeding at once to set up an office at the plant. By the middle of the month, he said, a personnel staff will begin to take applications for future jobs.

He said the plant formerly employed about 2000 persons, and he looked forward to an eventual peak employment of about 4000. The work of reconverting the plant, he said, will be completed in about two months.

The Fisher plant will assemble bodies for passenger automobiles to be built at the adjoining Chevrolet plant.

WAR MARRIAGES LIKELY TO ENDURE, SAYS FR. DOWLING

Tells Service Men's Wives Suffering May Bring Couples Closer.

Marriages performed during a war are more likely to endure than marriages contracted in peacetime, the Rev. Edward F. Dowling, S. J., of St. Louis University told a group of 70 service men's wives yesterday at the first of a series of Cana conferences held in the Melbourne Hotel. The conference name was chosen from the Biblical story of the marriage feast at Cana, at which Christ changed water into wine.

Young people who are married during a war usually start out on a sound financial basis, Father Dowling said. At the same time, the period of separation which those couples experience permits them to become mentally adjusted to each other.

"Marriage," he said, "is not so much a matter of passion as of compassion. Young couples should utilize their sufferings to bring themselves together. Work is good, prayer is better and in many cases suffering is best."

EAST SIDE MAN SHOT TO DEATH

James E. Washington, 28 years old, a Negro, was killed last night in front of a tavern at 1336 Baker street, East St. Louis, with a shotgun fired by Sant Owens, Negro, 1405 Buissonnie avenue, Owens told police he shot Washington while living at another Negro with whom he had had an argument. He was held for the coroner.

Witnesses told police Washington was killed when he attempted to persuade Owens to drop the weapon with which he was threatening a crowd before the tavern. Owen's wife, Geraldine, was held for possession of a butcher knife and several shotgun shells. Washington lived at 1207 Cline avenue.

SHOWERS, BREEZE BRING HEAT RELIEF; 98 SUNDAY'S HIGH

Clouds Expected to Cut Off Sun at Least Until Tomorrow.

Rainy, humid weather moved into the St. Louis region with a low-pressure area from the west last night, bringing .53 of an inch of rain in the city and somewhat more in St. Louis county.

A fair breeze was blowing from the west today and the August sun was covered by clouds which United States Meteorologist Harry F. Wahlgren thought would remain until at least tomorrow. The thermometer dropped from 95 degrees at 3 p.m. yesterday to 74 degrees at 5 a.m. today.

Rain came to St. Louis in three light showers at 6:15 p.m. and 10:30 p.m. yesterday and 12:15 a.m. today. With the rain came some thunder and lightning.

Center of the low-pressure area today was in southwestern Missouri. Rains were general throughout much of Missouri, with the heaviest fall of 2.66 inches reported from Paris.

SURGEON AMPUTATES ARM WITH CARPENTER'S SAW

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Aug. 6 (AP).—A flight surgeon in Corsica successfully amputated the arm of an American soldier with a carpenter's saw, a returned Army Air Forces medical corpsman related yesterday.

Sgt. James C. Webb of Cumberland, Pa., said an accidental explosion of a hand grenade shattered the soldier's hand. With no equipment beyond a limited amount of anesthetic available, the surgeon performed the operation. Five days later the patient was well on the way to recovery, and was evacuated by air to an African hospital. The name of the surgeon was not given.

GEN. HAWLEY SLATED FOR VETERANS' POST

Col. Howard A. Rusk Not Been Reported in Line for Medical Position.

By JOSEPH HANLON
A Washington Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Maj. Gen. Paul R. Hawley, chief surgeon for the Army in the European theater, is now slated to become medical director of the Veterans' Bureau soon after Gen. Omar N. Bradley takes over as Veterans' Administrator next week, the Post-Dispatch learned today.

Col. Howard A. Rusk of St. Louis had been reported in line for the post of veterans' medical director, but repeated on his return last week from Potsdam that the assignment had never been offered to him. Col. Rusk is director of the convalescent rehabilitation division of the Army Air Forces. He went to Potsdam as aid to Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces.

Gen. Hawley, 56 years old, is a native of West College Corner, Ind., and entered the Army Medical Reserve in 1916, two years after his graduation from the University of Cincinnati Medical School. A year later he was commissioned in the regular Army. His service in World War I was at various stations in this country. He went overseas in September, 1941, as surgeon for a special Army observation group in England, and in January, 1942, became chief surgeon in the European theater.

SUBMARINE RESCUE REUNITES FLYER AND EX-CLASSMATE

ABOARD ESCORT CARRIER NEAR JAPAN, July 29 (Delayed)—(AP)—Wallace Stachowicz, 19-year-old aviation radioman from Niagara Falls, N. Y., expected plenty of trouble when he, his pilot and Radioman Robert Stallsworth of Tyrrell, Ill., were shot down within sight of Japan's mainland. Instead the incident merely served as a reunion with Robert Davis, a former classmate of his who shared double dates in high school.

Davis was one of the first persons Stachowicz saw aboard the submarine which rescued him and his fellow crewmen from a life raft near the mouth of Tokyo Bay. It was the same submarine which had rescued 19 other Americans in Japan's home waters as it cruised defiantly on the surface, not far from Fujiyama itself.

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DENIES DEFRAUDING ARTIST

Thomas F. Brennan, 4324 Maryland avenue, was arraigned today before Judge Louis Comerford of the Court of Criminal Correction and pleaded not guilty to a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

Brennan was charged in a criminal information filed last Wednesday with using an alias and obtaining a total of $20 from J. Scott MacNutt, 72 Vandeventer place, a prominent St. Louis portrait painter. He was arrested July 25 at McNutt's home by plainclothes men on the complaint of MacNutt.

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FASHION BASEMENT

SIXTH and LOCUST

EISENHOWER LETS GERMANS FORM LOCAL UNIONS

Also Allows Political Activity in Effort to Prepare for Winter—Predicts Hard One.

BERLIN, Aug. 6 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower told officials in the United States occupation zone today that they may form local unions and engage in local political activities with the aim of helping prepare for the coming winter, which he predicted will be hard.

"Full freedom to form trade unions and to engage in democratic political activities will be extended rapidly in those areas in which you show a readiness for healthy exercise of these privileges," Gen. Eisenhower said in a proclamation read over the Berlin radio.

"We do not desire to degrade the German people. We shall assist you to build your life on a democratic basis."

"Justice and education founded on true liberal principles will be supported vigorously."

Gen. Eisenhower, American member of the Allied control council, declared there must be no idleness, adding all signs pointed to food shortages this winter. He said there would be no coal for home heating and the people were urged to gather wood.

A similar proclamation from Field Marshal Montgomery was read to the British zone of occupation.

10,000 JAPS KILLED IN BURMA TRAP BY BRITISH TROOPS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6 (AP)—British empire troop patrols have crossed the old Sittang river channel in the advance toward Thailand, Adm. Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters announced today, after almost complete destruction of the Japanese Twenty-eighth Army.

The crossing was made south of Akyab, 12 miles northeast of Pagu on the Pagu-Mariahan railway which curves around the Sittang estuary.

An announcement yesterday said more than 10,000 Japanese who had been making to break through the British cordon on the Rangoon-Mandalay road and escape toward Thailand, had been killed in the fighting in recent weeks and the Twenty-eighth Army was "virtually destroyed."

Mountbatten's air forces, reaching out to the Dutch East Indies to hit the enemy, sent Liberators to Tjilatjap on the south coast of Java where they scored four hits on a 5000-ton ship. Other air attacks were made on shipping off the Riu Islands and on installations on the Bangkok-Singapore railway.

ADM. NIMITZ KEEPS CONTROL OF RYUKYUS NAVAL COMMAND

GUAM, Aug. 6 (AP)—Adm. Chester W. Nimitz remains in control of all naval functions in and around the Ryukyu islands, while control of all strategic air force units there continues under Gen. Carl Spaatz, a spokesman for Nimitz said today in commenting on the separation of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command to Okinawa and the Ryukyus.

The change, which makes MacArthur directly responsible for defense of the Ryukyus and in control of the Army there, was made at the direction of the joint chiefs of staff, the spokesman said. MacArthur also is responsible for the military government of the islands.

PETAIN REPLY TO HITLER AID OFFER ON COLONIES IS READ

Letter, Mentioning Talks and Written After Allied Invasion of North Africa, Apparently Surprises Defense.

PARIS, Aug. 6 (AP)—A letter which Marshal Henri Philippe Petain said to Adolf Hitler three weeks after the Allied landings in Africa telling of conversations between the two about "encouraging" French piloting was introduced by the state today at Petain's treason trial.

The letter, dated Dec. 6, 1942, apparently surprised the defense. It contained this phrase:

"I am aware, Mr. Chancellor, of the personal intentions that you have expressed to me concerning your resolution to collaborate with France and to assist her in recuperating her colonial domain."

The letter was read after a number of French patriots testified they were organizing a "ghost army" without German knowledge.

Secrets Angered by Counsel.

Once while Gen. Charles Lelegue was testifying for Petain, a violent altercation broke out in the courtroom and several jurors jumped in anger to their feet when Lelegue declared "there are many submarines among the people."

Gen. Pierre Andlauer testified that French troops were ordered by Gen. Maxime Weygand at the time of the armistice to hide all military equipments. They concealed 18 billion francs of war material from the Germans and an equal amount of food and raw materials by the end of 1942, he asserted.

Andlauer, a defense witness, said underground factories at the order of Petain started building machine-gun carriers as early as 1941 and produced 270 of them in one year. He related that Petain congratulated him for his part in the activity and ordered him to continue his work.

"Pierre Laval (former Vichy chief of Government) knew of this, but he did not appear to be interested," the witness said. Andlauer said the French hid and produced enough equipment for 10 divisions, except for heavy artillery and tanks. Gen. Weygand, a previous witness, was French commander at the time of the armistice.

Petain Called a Patriot.

Pierre Meridier, French delegate to the United Nations security conference at San Francisco, in a cable from Santa Barbara, Calif., said Petain served France with "perfect patriotism and loyalty" and "with all his power and energy." Meridier is a former member of the French embassy in Madrid, where Petain served.

His message was read as the third week of the trial opened, just before Gen. Henri Lavelle testified that Winston Churchill told a Vichy representative to Great Britain:

"We have been successfully organized. Let us try not to damage each other any further."

The representative was a Col. Groussard, whom the defense described as a former member of the pro-Fascist Cagoulard and as present representative of the De Gaulle Government in Switzerland. Gen. Lavelle said Groussard was sent to London to inquire if Great Britain could assist the French with military aid in North Africa.

The witness did not say whether the British made commitments.

Clash With Prosecutor.

A heated argument developed when Prosecutor Andre Mornet asked Judge Paul Bouglenoux to order defense witnesses to be brief and specific in testimony.

"It is completely unfair to counsel," Defense Attorney Fernand Payen said. "During eight days, we heard prosecution witnesses and now when our witnesses reply, they are asked to give only the outline of our testimony."

Bouglenoux replied that he was the judge of the relevancy of the testimony.

Prince Peregrin Xavier de Bourbon-Parma, a member of French resistance forces who was captured and injured by the Germans in the Dachau concentration camp, testified that Petain once told him:

"My doors are open to any Frenchman. I am neither royalist nor imperialist. I am simply trying to save as much as possible of the French state in this catastrophe."

The Prince said Petain was a prisoner of the Germans to a large degree and once complained to him that he was subjected to direct censorship. He testified that Petain was able to liberate many Frenchmen arrested by the Germans and had obtained life sentences for many the Nazis had ordered executed.

"I saw the signed extermination of Prince," the Prince said. "If Petain had not concluded the armistice, the same fate might have been ours."

French-Italian Pact Confirmed by Badoglio, Some Hears.

ROME, Aug. 6 (AP) — Some newspapers carried yesterday a story distributed by the Italian news agency Ushia in which former Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio confirmed the existence of a secret French-Italian military pact signed in June, 1940. Former Vichyite Pierre Laval testified at the trial of Marshal Petain Friday that he had concluded such a secret alliance.

Ushia' story quoted Badoglio as saying that it would have been more correct to speak of "the aid France would have given Italy and Italy would have given France in case of a German attack." That "the Petain trial declaration that the military agreement was for the protection of France in case of German attack against Austria."

COMMANDS THIRD ARMORED

PARIS, Aug. 6 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Frank A. Allen, formerly chief public relations officer of Supreme Headquarters, has been assigned as acting commander of the Third Armored Division at Frankfurt. He formerly commanded a task force of the First Armored Division in Italy.

GOVERNMENT ASKS PUBLIC TO CONSERVE GASOLINE, CAN SURPLUS VEGETABLES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP). The Office of War Information said today the Government asks its citizens in this 101st week of the war against Japan to:

"Use only as much gasoline as you absolutely need. More gasoline is required for the supporting Pacific war alone than was used when we were fighting on two fronts.

"Can your surplus vegetables while they are plentiful.

"Fill one of the remaining openings for nurses in September classes.

"Take a full or part-time job in your local food-processing plant to help assure next winter's war food supply.

"Order your fuel oil immediately. The supply must last with minimum short."

REFRIGERATION MEN STRIKE IN PAY DISPUTE

Repair Work in Homes, Shops, Restaurants and Saloons Halted by Walkout.

Maintenance of refrigerating equipment in homes, shops, stores, restaurants and saloons was interrupted today by a walkout of refrigeration maintenance men over refusal of contractors to voluntarily their employes at the higher pay of steamfitters.

A spokesman for the contractors said that men in union shops comprising most of the larger firms, were members of the AFL United Association of Steam, Gas, Refrigeration Service Fitters and Pipe Fabricators, Local 562, 1209 Olive street.

He said the union is a dual organization, in which the wage scale for refrigeration repair men is less than the prevailing $1.75 an hour for steamfitters and the walkout was precipitated by an attempt on the part of the union management to have the refrigeration men reclassified as steamfitters.

Representatives of the union were not available for a statement. The spokesman for the service companies said the companies had obtained from the War Labor Board's regional office in Kansas City an opinion that the reclassification was a subterfuge to obtain a wage boost, and a violation of the Wage Stabilization Act. When so informed, the union leadership advised the companies that if the new scale was not in effect at the end of last week, the walkout would take place, the contractor's spokesman said.

The walkout, though not complete this morning, is expected to involve virtually all union shops in this area. Most large cold-storage concerns have their own maintenance men and will not be affected by the strike, but it was pointed out that a recurrence of the hot weather of last week may cause serious hardship among home and shop owners whose equipment is old and subject to frequent breakdowns under heavy loads.

The current hourly wage scale for refrigeration service men is $1 for domestic repairs, $1.20 for commercial repairs and $1.62½ for installations. The spokesman for the contractors said they were willing to negotiate for a raise in scale, but were unwilling, and unable under the WLB ruling, to increase it to a flat $1.75 an hour. No said negotiations were broken off last Friday when the union management refused to bargain further with the contractors.

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Postwar Previews

No. 2 of a series devoted to better living, postwar.

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It will be available again, some time soon. Just how soon we can't say. Probably not until a few months after complete victory has been won.

Then—many thousands of families in St. Louis will have an opportunity to learn what thousands already know—that automatic gas water heating is as cheap as it's efficient—that it costs only a few pennies per day to have an abundance of hot water on tap—always available when needed.

And, thanks to experience gained while making products for war—manufacturers of automatic gas water heaters will be able to offer you even finer products, postwar.

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BACKERS OF SPANISH PRINCE ORGANIZE TO OUST FRANCO

MADRID, Aug. 4 (AP)—Informed sources said yesterday a group of Spanish military leaders was organizing with the aim of transferring the Spanish government from Generalissimo Franco to Prince Don Juan, exiled pretender to the Spanish throne. The organization was described as in regular communication with Don Juan, in Switzerland.

The group will "request" Franco to surrender his power and already has asked his "patriotic participation" in its program, which provides for a national referendum on restoration of the monarchy, the report said. Don Juan has said he would not take the throne without a referendum to insure that any government he established would not be considered as merely temporary.

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BOXCAR OUTPUT HALTED BY STRIKE AT AMERICAN CAR

Efforts Pushed to End Walkouts at 4 Other Places—1400 Back on Jobs at 2 Plants.

While efforts to settle strikes at four St. Louis area war plants continued, a new strike began today and 1400 workers who had been idle at two other plants returned to work.

Building of boxcars at the American Car and Foundry Co. plant at 2600 DeKalb street was halted this morning for a second time in little more than two weeks when 130 members of the A.F.L. Brotherhood of Railway Carmen walked off the job over alleged failure by the company to negotiate a new union contract.

About 2000 employes of the Mercury-Morris Manufacturing Co. tractor cure plant at 4224 Clemens Lane, the Monsanto Chemical Co. plant at Monsanto and the American Smelting & Refining Co. at Alton remained off their jobs, and telephone service at the Madison Ordnance plant at Madison remained tied up by a strike of telephone workers.

The St. Louis Car Co., 5000 North Broadway, resumed production on 1100 strikers returned following settlement of a vacation pay grievance involving two employes, and 251 workers who went on strike last Friday at the General Cable Corp. plant, 5101 Fyler avenue, also returned to their jobs.

WLB May Issue Order.

If more than 1000 workers at the Mercury-Morris plant, out since July 21, are not back at their jobs Wednesday, the regional War Labor Board at Kansas City will issue an order in the case, WLB officials announced today following a lengthy discussion with representatives of the CIO United Steel Workers Union at a show cause hearing.

The WLB agreed to withhold the order, notice of which was not disclosed, after the union officials informed the board that a meeting will be held at 10 a.m. tomorrow at 3618 Union boulevard at which another attempt will be made to get the employes back in the plant. The union now said the strike arose from "an accumulation of grievances."

The big Monsanto plant remained closed, despite a reported settlement of a jurisdictional dispute, reached in Chicago at a meeting of international representatives of four A.F.L. unions involved.

Pipefitters to Meet Tomorrow.

Fred Davis, president of local 665, A.F.L. Association of Steamfitters and Plumbers, which has maintained a picket line at the plant which 1400 other employes have refused to cross, said a meeting of the 45 pipefitters involved in the dispute would be held at 10 a.m. tomorrow at 3677 St. Louis avenue, East St. Louis, at which terms of the settlement will be discussed and a vote taken on whether to return to work. Davis declined to reveal terms of the settlement.

About 400 workers remained on strike at the American Smelting & Refining Co. plant to protest against what officers of the United Mine Workers said was the company's refusal to bargain collectively. Fifteen disputed points in a new union contract are now before the regional WLB in Chicago, and it was said the next move in the case would be up to the WLB. The strike, which began last Thursday, was termed "unauthorized" by union officials although it was preached by a strike vote under the Smith-Connally Act.

Phone Service Still Off.

Telephone communications at the Madison Ordnance Plant, operated for the Army by the George A. Fuller Co., remained cut as members of the Shiltsvisers Telephone Workers Union continued to refuse to handle calls as a result of a dispute over installation of communications equipment with the A.F.L. Electrical Workers Union. The matter has been referred to the United States Conciliation Service.

Officials of the St. Louis Ordnance District, which supervises operation of the ammunition plant, said the plant faces a shutdown within four days because of failure to obtain needed spare parts as a result of the halving of telephone service. The plant employs about 1400 persons.

Pay Grievance Stirred Out.

Edwin B. Meissner, president of the St. Louis Car Co., said the vacation pay grievances, one involving a 5% payment and the other a 10% payment, were settled in favor of the union to get the men back to work.

"One of them was for reinstatement of vacation pay Arthur Van Straten (president of the union's local) because he had not worked the necessary number of hours during the year to have earned vacation pay pursuant to union contract stipulations," Meissner said.

"In response to the company's written request for ruling in the matter, the CIO union district office advised in writing last July 18 that Van Straten be paid in accordance with the plan worked out for payment of vacation pay to other employes. This recommendation was followed."

Van Straten said the strike was called off when the company agreed to compute vacation allowances at specified base pay rates.

Ford Cars Built in July.

DETROIT, Aug. 4 (AP)—The Ford Motor Co., first to announce new passenger car production, turned out 250 passenger units in July and plans to step up the volume considerably during the current month, it was disclosed at the company offices today. Truck production in July totaled 2253.

Now It Can Be Disclosed

Carrier Hornet's Flight Deck Bent By Typhoon at Okinawa June 5

Ship Home for Repairs After Sinking 54 Jap Vessels — Never Damaged by Enemy Action.

(Picture in Everyday Magazine.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—A mountainous wave lifted up and smacked down the 27,000-ton aircraft carrier Hornet at least last June 5 that the forward corners of the flight deck folded down along the sides.

That saltwater, in the form of a 120-knot gale (138 miles an hour), achieved what the Japanese never were able to do in 16 months of hard-fought action—it damaged the big ship.

The Navy told the Hornet's story today. It did the Japanese know exactly where the Hornet is—Station's Point in San Francisco Bay. It steamed through the Golden Gate July 7 and went to drydocks for repair.

Hornet's Achievements.

Behind it lay 3,276,000 tons of enemy shipping sunk or damaged and 1632 enemy planes destroyed.

Some of the Figures.

Six hundred sixty-eight planes shot down; 742 planes destroyed on the ground; one cruiser sunk; one earlier sunk; 10 destroyers sunk; 47 cargo ships sunk.

The Hornet, named for the ship, later sunk, which launched the first bombing raid on Tokyo, was 150 miles off Okinawa when the typhoon struck at 2 a. m. June 5.

Its bow rose atop a great wave and then dropped with an impact which folded down the flight deck. The engines were stopped and the ship drifted before the raging wind. It had to back into the wind next morning to get enough planes off the deck. They helped recommission the task force. After their return the Hornet retired from the area.

The Hornet spent 52 days under Japanese air attack without being hit by even a machine-gun bullet.

Its crew claims a record in the shooting down of 216 Japanese planes in a 30-day period. In one day it accounted for 67.

The Hornet was launched at Newport News, Va., Aug. 30, 1941, and after the shortest shakedown cruise in carrier history was in action against the Japanese scarcely seven months later.

Under R. Adm. Olaf Cunningham Hustvedt, Capt. William D. Sample, of Pensacola, Fla., the Hornet went into the Marianas, from Guam to the Bonin and Volcano islands, through the lulls of the Philippine sea, to Pagan and the Bonins again, to Okinawa and back to the Bonins. It was in the Guam invasion, then hit Yap, Ulithi and the Bonins again.

As part of Task Force 58 and flagship of R. Adm. J. J. (Jocko) Clark, it was into the Bonins an office the men formed a "Jocko Jima Development Corporation" for the purpose of "developing and selling shares in real estate with, in the ruins of downtown Tokyo."

After the successful Marianas operation, Capt. Sample was made a rear admiral and succeeded as the Hornet's skipper by Capt. Austin K. Doyle, of Pensacola, who took the ship through the subsequent campaigns.

In Raid on Tokyo.

These included strikes in the Philippines and Okinawa, support of landings in the Philippines and, in February, 1945, the great carrier strike on Tokyo. For two days the big ship steamed unchallenged 200 miles off the coast of Japan, sending planes in to spread destruction. Later in February it took part in the Iwo invasion.

On Easter Sunday the Hornet was off Okinawa again, this time for the invasion of the island. On April 6-7, more than 500 Japanese planes attacked Clark's group. The group accounted for 212 of them, the Hornet claiming more than a third of those destroyed.

The Hornet's last major action was the destruction by its planes of a huge new Japanese aircraft factory on the home island of Kyushu before it had time to manufacture a plane.

WLB GROUP RULES ON 3 ISSUES IN PAPER DELIVERY DISPUTE

CHICAGO, Aug. 4 (AP)—The War Labor Board fully unwrapped its commission today granted the New York Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union 15¢ and a half for working holidays, a new schedule of vacations with pay, and fixed last July 17 as the effective date of the provisions in a new contract with the New York Publishers' Association.

A three-man panel disposed of the three issues in an interim directive order which left the bulk of the disputes to be settled later when a complete directive will determine all points.

The case grew out of a 17-day strike last month that tied up circulation of New York's major newspapers. The panel completed hearings of arguments by the independent union and the Publishers' Association of New York City Saturday.

SALESMAN'S DESKS
FEDERAL OFFICE EQUIPMENT CO. CH 6464
1110 PINE ST.

TIRES
Dependable
RECAPPING
MERCHANTS TIRE CO.
ROBERT S. WHITE

Mail your order, or phone CE. 9419

Tall glasses! Juice glasses! Tumblers! 24-piece set with gold-tone trim

$1.98

You'll agree that we've really got something here in these heavyweight sets at this low price. Notice the graceful flaring . . . the hard-to-tip square bases.

SBF Glassware—Fifth Floor

STIX, BAER & FULLER

Store hours today: 12:15 to 5:15

Keep cool!

Install it yourself anywhere in your house . . . a

PORTABLE SHOWER

When it's really hot, don't you wish you could cool off in a shower? Choose one you can easily install yourself . . . anywhere in your house from basement to bathroom. You'll find these fit all standard faucet connections.

Shower with 21" tubular circle brass frame, swivel ball joint adjustable spray head, 5' connecting hose. $7.49

(Not shown). Shower with 21" circle frame, 6½" shower head, 4½" connecting hose. Rust resisting zinc plated metal. $4.98

White duck shower curtains. $3.50

Knickerbocker shower bath spray with non-scatter needle spray, adjustable faucet attachment, 5 foot hose. $4.49

(Not shown). Anti-splash spray for bath or shampoo. 79c

SBF Housewares—Fifth Floor

Mail your order or phone CE. 9419

STIX, BAER & FULLER

Store hours today: 12:15 to 5:15

Great expectations

get an "assist" from experts in SBF's Stork Nest

Having big thoughts about little things? Just leave them at the Stork Nest where you'll find expert help on getting just what you need of the right things in an intimate, personal atmosphere.

Bath time is pretty important!

Babycrest oil,	75c
Babycrest castile soap,	15c
Cue's baby castile soap,	2 bars for 19c
Johnson's baby soap,	2 bars for 25c
Johnson's baby powder,	15c
Johnson's baby oil,	89c
Vanta gift package,	$1.25
Baby Sue shampoo,	44
Q Tip Swabs. Box of 14	25c

Underneath it all, you'll need . . .

Birdseye diapers (36x40 inches). Limit 2 dozen to a customer,	$2.25
Pre Wee disposable diapers. Box,	79c
Kleinert's Sulfex baseed pants. Small, medium, large,	24c
Plastic training pantles,	89c
Turkish large and small towel, 2 washcloths. Set,	$1.98
Turkish large size towels, $1.10 and	$1.50
Gauze towels, small size, 25c; medium,	39c
Carter's double front fall-on shirt, short sleeves,	59c
Babycrest cotton knit gown,	44
Infants' handmade dresses,	$2.98
Hand crocheted soakee booties,	$1.59
Bibs plain with chrome bottom,	$2.98

To trace the smiles, you'll want . . .

Curity nursery masks,	25c
Sterilizer racks,	44
Pyrex 8-ounce nursing bottles,	19c
Dozel nipples, 3 for	25c
Formula graduate pitcher,	45c
Quicups, box of 100 cones,	39c
Fabrail graduate, 4 ounces,	25c
Handicraft bottle warmer,	$1.98
Babykin bottle warmer,	65c
Jar sets, 4 and 5 pieces on tray,	$1.98 to $4.98

For the sleepy hollow crowd . . .

Esmond receiving blankets,	89c
Esmond cotton crib blanket,	$1.98 and $2.98
Esmond all-wool blanket,	$7.98
North Star "Iris" all-wool blanket,	$9.50
Snuggle Ducky sleeping bag,	$3.25
Esmond baby cube,	$1.98
Blanket cloth buntings, $2.98 and	$3.98
Snuggle Bunny bunting, pink, blue,	$7.50
Infants' all-wool cardigan sweater, pink, blue, white,	$1.59
Four-piece knit legging set,	$6.98
O'Key nonrestrained infants' shoes,	$1
Carriage net,	59c

Storkline Aristo-coach carriage, has non-tip device, safety lever-lock, adjustable back rest. Metal frame, rubber tires. Grey only. $39.98

SBF Infants' Wear—Second Floor

STIX, BAER & FULLER

Store hours today: 12:15 to 5:15

VETERANS
ST. LOUIS FEDERAL
Leads the Way
1st G. I. Application Filed in U. S.
1st G. I. Loan Closed in Missouri.
1st G. I. FHA Loan in St. Louis.
Home is the Better Business Investment
"BUYING OR BUILDING A HOME"
LOW INTEREST LONG TERMS
PAY AS YOU GO HOME LOANS
ST. LOUIS FEDERAL
SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSN.

GOODYEAR RECAPPING
SERVICE ONE-DAY
GOODYEAR Material
GOODYEAR Workmanship
GOODYEAR Guaranteed
SPEEDWAY

RUG Cleaned By HARTENBACH
NEWSTEAD 7500

LOANS
HERE'S ALL YOU DO TO BORROW $20 to $1000
HOUSEHOLD FINANCE

For Delicious SUGAR-SAVING CHOCOLATE DESSERTS
BONUS
the Original All-Purpose
CHOCOLATE FLAVORED SYRUP
USE BONUS

MAN KILLED BY AUTO, DRIVER FAILS TO STOP

Passenger in Another Machine Loses Life When It Turns Over.

Harry Borrowman, 3084 Victor street, was killed in St. Louis county yesterday by an automobile whose driver did not stop, and Robert Hospital of McKelvey road, Robertson, died of injuries suffered when the machine in which he was riding turned over in the 6200 block of Lackland road.

Borrowman was struck by an automobile as he stepped out of a machine parked at the side of St. Charles Rock road near McKelvey road. Authorities said Daniel Hilleman, 3021 Argyle drive, Overland, driver of the machine in which Borrowman had been riding, told them a westbound automobile struck Borrowman, dragging him 50 feet and continuing without stopping.

Hospital died at St. Louis County Hospital last night four hours after the Lackland road accident. Marvin Eastman, driver of the machine, told the State Highway Patrol he ran off the road when he was blinded by the lights of an approaching automobile. Eastman suffered a cut of the left arm and Leonard Cleon, another passenger, was slightly injured.

GREAT FIRES SET IN 4 JAP CITIES BY SUPERFORTS

Continued From Page One.

within 300 feet of our B-29s," he said.

Reporting on the results of the raid on Saga, on Kyushu, Second Lt. Gordon F. Marshal, Barnesboro, Calif., said, "I could see lines of fire on the ground and bullets too, the whole thing was definitely saturated."

Over Hattonomics, one pilot reported seeing more fish, more fighters and more searchlights than in recent forays over Japan.

10,500 Tons in Two Raids.

The B-29s in raids Aug. 1 and today have dropped 10,500 tons of bombs on Japanese cities. They have burned out approximately 180 square miles of urban and industrial areas since the first fire raid on Tokyo March 9.

The effectiveness of the fire raids was told in a single sentence in Gen. Carl A. Spaatz's communique which, reporting on the record raid Aug. 1, said:

"First photographic available results of the B-29 strike in the early hours Aug. 1 show that the industrial area of Toyama was totally destroyed."

Toyama, with a population of 127,000, had the eighth largest aluminum plant. It is on Honshu.

The Japanese radio said that B-29s bombed the Honshu cities of Omiya, Takasaki and Mito-kawa today in addition to the targets announced at Guam.

Hachiuchi, Tokyo admitted, "suffered a considerable loss." The enemy said eight B-29s were shot down.

Later today, Tokyo radio reported, a small force of Superfortresses raided Hiroshima, about 20 miles northwest of Kure. Tokyo also reported extensive mine-sowing operations by B-29s in Wakasa bay, off the west coast of Honshu; in the Shirine sea, between the island sea and Osaka bay, and in the Sea of Japan.

Attacks by Mustangs.

Gen. Spaatz reported that the Mustang fighters from Iwo which raided the Tokyo area yesterday destroyed two enemy planes and six locomotives, burned two oil tanks, damaged several factory buildings, four locomotives, several railroad stations and railroad cars and seven boats. One enemy plane was in the air, but fled. Three Mustangs were lost.

Mustang raids on the Tokyo areas by 97 planes on Friday cost six planes lost and five damaged, Spaatz reported. The fighters destroyed two enemy planes in the air and eight on the ground, destroyed 16 locomotives, several trucks, gun emplacements and an electric transformer, damaged seven planes, six locomotives, 10 railroad cars, numerous power lines, factory buildings and 12 to 15 boats.

Mustangs from Iwo also made a reconnaissance raid on enemy airbases at Chichi island in the Bonins on Friday.

There was no confirmation of a Japanese report that 141 American bombers and fighters from Okinawa raided Kyushu Sunday.

Kyushu City Not Afire.

Gen. MacArthur announced today, however, that on Saturday 20 Mitchell medium bombers flew over Kyushu on the wings of a dying typhoon and set great fires in Yokosuka, an aircraft and lumber-producing city, after a two-day layoff because of bad weather. The Japanese offered no opposition.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced that on Friday Privateers of Fleet Air Wing 4 from the Aleutians bombed the Urushima islands east of Paramushiro in the Kuriles and drove ashore 19 fishing craft and a small freighter. All planes returned to base.

On Sunday search planes of Fleet Air Wings 1 and 10 sank a small cargo ship south of Honshu, sank a 2000-ton freighter and a smaller vessel off Hainang province, China, bombed a lighthouse and weather station southeast of Shanghai and destroyed an oil-carrying launch at Truk.

MacArthur's fliers also were active in the south, destroying or damaging 22 small craft in south China waters and continuing their daily runs against airfields and other targets on Borneo, Celebes and New Guinea.

42nd Wanders 2 Days in Forest.

SONORA, Calif., Aug. 6 (AP)—Exhausted by hunger and lack of sleep, 10-year-old Lois Walker was found by a fishing party yesterday in the wilderness of Stanislaus National Forest to which she had been wandering for five and a half days.

ARGUMENT BY BROTHERHOOD MAN AGAINST SANTA FE PLAN

A. J. Pickell, general chairman of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas lines board, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, lost out to George C. Smith, president of the Chamber of Commerce, in argument against inducement, to the Chamber's directors, of the proposed extension of the Santa Fe Railroad into St. Louis. The directors are to meet Wednesday to consider action on the matter, the Chamber's executive committee having taken a position in support of the Santa Fe.

Pickell opposite the argument, put forth by four railroads having general offices here, that the entrance of another railroad would not create new traffic, but would take traffic which the present St. Louis lines are able to handle. He held it likely that no new freight terminal would be built, but that the Burlington terminal would be used. Pickell suggested that the Santa Fe was seeking to "improve its position with respect to interline division of freight rates, at the expense of business generally and railroad employes in particular."

FORMER U. S. PRIEST CLEARED OF ASSAULT CHARGE BY REDS

MOSCOW, Aug. 6 (AP)—The Rev. aLegrid J. Braun, pastor of a Roman Catholic church in Moscow and a former resident of Worcester, Mass., said yesterday that a Soviet court of appeals had exonerated him of assault and battery charges in connection with an alleged attack on the janitor of the French embassy.

Braun, a resident of the Soviet Union for the last 12 years, was found guilty and fined 100 rubles in a lower court July 3. The higher tribunal's action, he said, "completely exonerated" him, and the case was withdrawn from criminal procedure.

ALASKAN TRAIN CARRYING FOUR CONGRESSMEN DERAILED

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Aug. 6 (AP)—Representative Dan F. Jansen (Rep.), Iowa, received a cut on the leg and bruise after members of the House subcommittee on appropriations were shaken and bruised Saturday when a special three-car train taking them to Seward was derailed a mile from its destination.

Jansen was the only one of the group needing medical attention. Others in the party were Representatives Jed Johnson (Dem.), Oklahoma, subcommittee chairman; Michael J. Kirwan (Dem.), Ohio; Henry Dworshak (Rep.), Idaho; William Brophy, commissioner of Indian affairs; Robert Clotz, general land office; Don Foster, superintendent of the Alaska native service; William Duvall, subcommittee secretary, and Col. O. F. Ohlson, general manager of the Alaska railroad.

The accident delayed, but did not force cancellation, of an entertainment scheduled for the party at Seward. Representative John J. Rooney (Dem.), New York, fifth member of the subcommittee now holding a series of hearings, had remained in Anchorage.

Donnelly to Speak at Kirksville.

KIRKSVILLE, Mo., Aug. 6 (AP)—Gov. Donnelly will deliver the principal address at the seventy-eighth annual summer convocation of the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College.

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS
Radio Tubes—Metal Air Cases
Batteries for Farm and Portable Radios
gaiman's 1022 Olive
Open Until 10:00

CHAIRS
For All Occasions
INDUSTRIAL STEEL STOOLS A SPECIALTY
National Chair Co.

FOOT ILLS
OR YOUR MONEY BACK
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CAL-ONE-OLIVE
KNABE BALDWIN KIMBALL Other Blue Steads
PIANOS $295
CAL-ONE-OLIVE

The grin behind the beard...

● The kind of a grin, you'll agree, that could only be on the face of a guy who knew he was doing a good job. And that's exactly what Bill Jones is doing—out there in the Pacific.

He landed one morning not so long ago on an island the Japs wanted to keep. Splashed ashore, took everything they had to give, across that strip of beach—and gave 'em back a whole lot more than they could take.

We're pretty proud of Bill Jones. He used to be one of our bulk station agents. He'll be working at it again when the war's over, if he wants to—or on some other Standard Oil job just as good or better. Bill knew that when he left.

Bill knows now, too, that all the time he spends in war service will count as time worked for Standard Oil in computing his eligibility for vacations and welfare benefits—and that any special skills he may acquire in the service will be taken into consideration by Standard Oil, when filling better jobs. And he knows that he will not be refused employment because of disability if a job at Standard Oil can be found which he can perform without creating a safety hazard.

We believe that is one reason Bill Jones (that's not his real name, of course) wears a grin behind his beard. We believe he's a better soldier than he'd be otherwise.

STANDARD SERVICE

More than 400 veterans, honorably discharged from the armed services, already have returned to the employ of the Standard Oil Company. Still in the service are more than 3,550 Standard Oil men and women. We want all of them back with us, when they're through with the big war job. We feel just as Uncle Sam does about them . . . they represent America's finest.

Buy more War Bonds

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (INDIANA)

CHINESE SEIZE 'INVASION COAST' STRIP IN SOUTH

Break Into Road Center Southwest of Canton—50,000 Dead, Missing at Fused Kanhsien.

CHUNGKING, Aug. 6 (AP) — Chinese troops have broken into the highway junction center of Yangkong close to the South China sea and are fighting in the streets of that town 120 miles southwest of Canton, the Chinese high command announced today.

Yangkong is at the junction of the Kwangping coastal highway and a road running northeast to Canton and by breaking into it the Chinese secured control of a 60-mile stretch of "invasion coast" eastward from Tripah east of the Luichow peninsula.

This stretch is now open to a virtually unopposed landing if Americans should choose it for a staging point for supplies to Chinese armies in south China. A stretch of the coast west of the Luichow peninsula as far as Indo-china has been under Chinese control for some time, and a determined Chinese push from both sides now might seal off the Japanese on the peninsula and on Hainan island.

Kaifeng Say Destruction.

The Chinese were reported to have found the once-beautiful city of Kweilin sacked by the Japanese, while at recently liberated Kaifeng officials listed 50,000 of the Chinese population dead or missing.

Kweilin, once a city of 500,000, was ravaged with a fury reminiscent of Loting, said a dispatch from the former provisional capital of Kwangsi, written by Correspondent David Chandler of the Office of War Information.

The Kaifeng report asserted that 50,000 Chinese residents of that southern Honan province city were killed or disappeared during six months of Japanese occupation. No details were given.

Fukienese Expulsion Reported.

A simultaneous Chinese Central News dispatch said that up to the end of July more than 100 civilians had been killed in the Yangtze port of Ichang, western Japanese bastion in central China. The report said the Chinese died at poisonous injections forcibly administered by the Japanese who said they were inoculations against meningitis.

At Kweilin, which the Chinese recaptured July 27, Japanese squads, for 20 days before they fled, systematically set sections of the big city afire. Tinders in the city, Chandler wrote, were given $2000 Chinese for every building they destroyed.

Even the trees lining the main street were scarred and dead. The modern buildings, including fine hotels and beautiful shops, were in ruins.

A handful of people who remained during the enemy occupation were found huddled, wet and hungry, along the river banks and under half-shattered buildings.

A Chinese officer estimated that two-thirds of the city's population left when the Japanese approached last year.

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400,000 TONS OF U. S. COAL A MONTH TO GO TO FRANCE

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—The Paris radio quoted Finance Minister Rene Pleven yesterday as saying France had "now won the battle of winter."

Pleven said the United States would deliver to France 400,000 tons of coal monthly, and "Germany must deliver us 10,000,000 tons," the broadcast added.

TWO GENERALS FORCED DOWN AT SEA, SAVED BY FLASHLIGHT

MELBOURNE, Aug. 6 (AP)—A flashlight saved the lives of two Australian divisional generals, their aides and crewmen when their plane was forced down in waters off Lae in northeast New Guinea last week.

Maj. Gen. H. C. H. Robertson, commander of the Fifth Australian Division which is confining 30,000 Japanese in the Salamaua area, and Maj. Gen. J. E. E. Sherman, commander of the Sixth Australian Division operating against the enemy in the Wewak area of New Guinea, were forced down on a night flight to Lae. Both were seriously injured. Herring drifted away from the wreckage of the plane but was saved by his aide.

When the plane crashed, Robertson grabbed his flashlight. As the plane sank he flashed signals over the water. An American cruiser which sighted his signals sent out a boat to rescue the men.

10,000 Canadian Veterans Return.

HALIFAX, Aug. 6 (AP)—Residents of Halifax gave a noisy welcome yesterday to nearly 10,000 Canadian fighting men who returned home aboard the big troop transport Ile de France. With them was Gen. H. D. G. Crerar, who is retiring as commander of the Canadian First Army.

SCRUGGS VANDERVOORT BARNEY

NINTH TO TENTH • OLIVE TO LOCUST

FARADAY

DECORATIVE

Cornices

$1.85 Each

Wonderful, new, easy-to-put-up cornices made possible by the modern patented Faraday bracket, of durable steel. The designs, created by noted artists, are rich and colorful and washable too. The cornice fits any window up to 42" wide, allowing for 3" return at each end. Simple instructions on back. For double window use two . . . triple window three.

Fifth Floor—Fourth Floor

SCRUGGS VANDERVOORT BARNEY

NINTH TO TENTH • OLIVE TO LOCUST (1)

Our Own Imports From Puerto Rico Fine Wool

HOOKED RUGS

Beautifully modulated color and detail of design is outstanding in the rich patterns of these excellent quality rugs. They will bring charm and warmth to a room and will help to integrate your decorative scheme.

Size 2x4 ... $14.95
Size 3x5 ... $28.50
Size 4x9 ... $98.50
Size 9x12 $198.50
Size 10x14 $265.00

Sixth Floor—Fourth Floor

From our Wonderful Sixth Floor

Sham Bottom

RAINBOW GLASSES

Set of 8, $3.00

For cool summer drinks or all-year-round . . . 14 oz. high-ball or refreshment glasses in attractive assorted colors.

Phone Orders Filled—Central 7400

3-Piece Decorated

SALAD BOWL SET

Set, $1.25

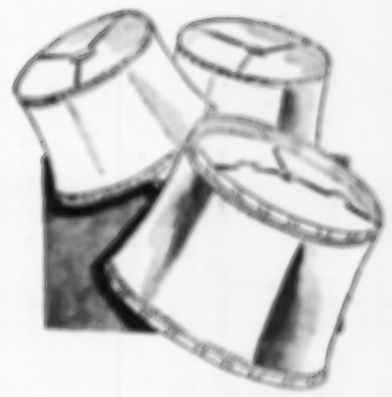
For your favorite summer salads a large hand-decorated attractive salad bowl with a plain wooden fork and spoon to go with it.

Crystal Glass

REFRESHMENT SET

Set, $1.59

9-piece set consisting of a ball-shaped jug with ice-retaining lip and eight 12 oz. iced tea glasses.



Reg. $3.98 to $4.98

LAMP SHADES

$3.29

Give a lift to your lamp and your room with smartly styled rayon shades. Eggshell only. Assorted trimmings. Floor, table or bridge lamp styles.

Exclusive 3-Ply Yarn

CANDOUR

4-Oz. Skein, $1.39

Start your fall knitting in such wonderful colors as these: med. or sky blue, pink, maize, sandringham, gold, purple, scarlet, smoky beige, maroon, glory blue, black, navy, brown, grey. Also baby blue or pink and white.

SCRUGGS VANDERVOORT BARNEY

NINTH TO TENTH • OLIVE TO LOCUST (1)

LIFEGUARD FOUND DEAD

David Lesly Stillman, 16-year-old lifeguard, was found dead yesterday in two feet of water at the dock of a Mississippi river bathing beach at Chesterfield, Ill. Coroner Herbert Gubser of Jersey county stated that death was due to accidental drowning after a heart attack.

Stillman was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Stillman, 7421 Bienville avenue. The body is at the Robert J. Ambruster undertaking establishment, 6636 Clayton road, Richmond Heights.

CLUB CONTINENTAL presents
JOE MILSTEEN TRIO
Dinner from $1.75 a la carte
No 20% Tax
HOTEL JEFFERSON

MORE CLOTHING FOR CHILDREN EXPECTED SOON

A. P. Survey Shows Essential Garments Should Begin to Appear Next Month.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—The children's low-cost clothing situation is looking up.

An Associated Press survey showed today that a greater number of essential garments should begin appearing in stores next month despite a continuing general shortage of cotton clothing.

Government and trade experts cautioned, however, against any notion of stocking up on the garments because the program that is turning them out is aimed at meeting only minimum needs.

More than 45,000,000 essential garments are scheduled for manufacture by the end of September under the War Production Board's infants' and children's clothing program.

Output is planned on a per child basis, with particularly large increases in garments for infants and small children to meet the war's larger birth rate.

Recognizing also some women shoppers' complaints about quality and cut of children's clothing, WPB said it has set standards of yardage and workmanship.

To assist at the number of garments needed, WPB drew up this list of minimum average units for each child in families with incomes of $2000 a year or more:

Creepers and rompers, about two and one-half.

Overalls, coveralls and one-piece, a little over one.

Cotton dresses, ranging from nearly four for children under three years old to barely three dresses for girls seven to 14.

Nightwear, ranging from an average of only one-half of a garment to less than two, depending on age.

Hats, about one.

Undershirts, one and one-half.

Wash suits, about one.

Boys' shirts, a little over two.

In anticipation of winter, the children's clothing program calls for those units to be turned out during the quarter ending Sept. 30: 2,227,000 snow suits, 2,500,000 leggings and 4,000,000 snow and ski pants.

MOVIE TIME

AMBASSADOR
"A BELL FOR ADANO"

FOX
"CHINA SKY"
"TARZAN AND THE AMAZONS"

LOEW'S STATE
"DILLINGER"
"NOB HILL"

MISSOURI
"WILSON"

ORPHEUM
"BLOOD ON THE SUN"
"THRILL OF A ROMANCE"

SHUBERT
"WITHOUT LOVE"
"HONEYMOON AHEAD"

ST. LOUIS
"WITHIN THESE WALLS"
"BLOOD ON THE SUN"

ART THEATRE
Opens Tomorrow

WITH SUMMER FOOD, SERVE
WINE AND SODA
START WITH ½ GLASS WINE

ADD ICE CUBES AND SPARKLING WATER

Make it with any wine (red or white) and taste. Taste of its perk-up flavor and thirst-quenching coolness . . . of the delightful way Wine and Soda goes with any summer food. Wine Advisory Board, San Francisco 4, California.

Buy War Bonds Today . . . for Tomorrow

MUNICIPAL OPERA
NIGHTLY 8:30
Three Musketeers

LOEW'S STATE
EMPRESS
WITHOUT LOVE
"HONEYMOON AHEAD"

LOEW'S STATE
EVAN JOHNSON
ESTHER WILLIAMS
THRILL OF A ROMANCE
LAURITZ MELCHIOR
TOMMY DORSEY

LOEW'S ORPHEUM
James CAGNEY
and Sylvia Sidney
BLOOD on the SUN

AMBASSADOR
"A BELL FOR ADANO"
"WITHIN THESE WALLS"

MISSOURI
"CHINA SKY"
"TARZAN AND THE AMAZONS"

ST. LOUIS
"DILLINGER"
"NOB HILL"

SHUBERT
"WILSON"

Samuel Goldwyn presents
Danny Kaye
"WONDER MAN"
in Technicolor
SHUBERT
WEDNESDAY!

Why Not SWIM and Have FUN at THE DOWNS PARK
BUY WAR BONDS & STAMPS

Jop. o' the Town
5600 DELMAR (1st)
2 SHOWS • DANCING NIGHTLY
• JULIE O'NEIL • FREDDIE BRIEMAN
• JERRY LARE

LOAFER?
ONE MILE
BOTTLES
ARE LOAFERS
PLEASE RETURN
YOURS TODAY

FOX • PREVIEW TONITE 8:40! "MURDER, HE SAYS!"
LAST DAY "ALONG CAME JONES" "THE MISSING CORPSE"

FRED MacMURRAY
FLEAGLED...
BY THE GOOGIEST, GHOULIEST, GOOFIEST BUNCH OF CHARACTERS YOU CAN IMAGINE!!

"MURDER, he says"

with Helen Walker • Marjorie Main • Jean Heather
Porter Hall • Peter Whitney • Mabel Paige • Barbara Pepper
A GEORGE MARSHALL production • Directed by GEORGE MARSHALL

STARTS TUESDAY! OPENS 12 NOON!
Cool FOX Cool

PLUS!
A CHUCKLE-CHILLER THAT'S A KILLER-DILLER!
JACK HALEY
"SCARED STIFF!"
ANN SAVAGE • BARTON MACLANE

Most telephone central offices are "full up"

Of 230,000 people waiting for telephone service in the Southwest, the great majority are waiting because telephone equipment in the central offices is "full up."

Enough new central office equipment can't be made until war demands on telephone factories are sufficiently reduced.

And even if all war demands ended tomorrow, it would still be quite a while before everyone waiting for telephone service could get it without delay. It takes time to make complicated central office equipment, and time to put it to work.

Of course, the end of the war in Europe was one step forward. Some new telephone equipment is being made. But the demands of the Japanese war upon telephone factories are still heavy. If you're waiting for a home telephone, it helps to know the reason. Thanks for your continued understanding.

SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

UPTOWN
DONALD O'CONNOR
PEGGY RYAN
"PATRICK THE GREAT"
HAVING A WONDERFUL CRIME

WILL ROGERS
"EVE KNEW HER APPLES"

NORSIDE • ESQUIRE • VARSITY • RITZ
SON OF LASSIE

Enjoy a Movie at any FANCHON & MARCO ST. LOUIS AMUSEMENT CO. THEATRE

GRANADA HI-POINTE LINDELL
RICHMOND RIO TIVOLI UNION
Fred MacMurray • Joan Leslie • June Haver
"WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?" (Technicolor)
OLSEN & JOHNSON
"SEE MY LAWYER" (2:40 ONLY)
EXTRA! "THE FLEET THAT CAME TO STAY"

AVALON
"WITHOUT LOVE"
"HONEYMOON AHEAD"

SHENANDOAH • WEST END • MAPLEWOOD
"WILDFIRE" (Color)
"SONG OF THE SARONG"

WASHINGTON
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Today's Photo Play Index

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APOLLO	LANA TURNER, JOHN HODIAK, JUNE PEYSER, TALLULAH BANKHEAD, CHARLES LAUGHTON, ANNE BAXTER, "KEEP YOUR POWDER DRY" & "A ROYAL SCANDAL"
MELBA	Robert Young, Dorothy McGuire, "ENCHANTED COTTAGE"
MICHIGAN	Walt Disney's "SNOW WHITE AND THE SEVEN DWARFS"
CINDERELLA	Lana Turner, "KEEP YOUR POWDER DRY"
VIRGINIA	Pat Parrish, "LET'S GO STEADY,"
LEMAY	
STUDIO	
SAVOY	
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NORMANDY	
O'FALLON	"TO HAVE AND HAVE NOT"
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ASHLAND	"BELLE OF THE YUKON" (Color)
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QUEENS	Wallace Beery, Tom Drake, James Whitmore, "This Man's Navy"
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OSAGE	Erich Von Stroheim, Mary Beth Hughes, "THE GREAT FLAMARION" Arthur Lake, Dale Evans, "THE BIG SHOW-OFF"
OZARK	"WITHOUT LOVE" (9:35) ALAN JONES, "HONEYMOON AHEAD"

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Hiram Johnson Dies; Leader In Fight on the League

Continued From Page One.

three vote. This time, the opposition of Johnson and a handful of like-minded Senators was ineffectual.

In party politics, as in the Senate, he was best known through an important action of a negative character. His withholding of active support from Charles E. Hughes in the 1916 presidential campaign was considered the chief factor in the California vote by which Hughes lost California and the nation, President Wilson's lead in the state being so small that the change of 3000 votes would have elected Hughes.

Johnson, born in Sacramento, Calif., Sept. 2, 1866, entered public life in 1902, when he undertook the task of prosecuting Abe Ruef in the San Francisco municipal graft cases. He admitted Ruef, became a leader of the State's reform forces, and was elected Governor on the Republican ticket in 1910. Re-elected Governor in 1914, he served in that office until his election to the Senate in 1916.

His leadership as Governor is credited with important changes in California's constitution, including provisions for the initiative, referendum and recall; the direct primary, woman suffrage and the wiping out of national party lines in municipal and county elections. Under him California took the lead in legislating for workmen's compensation, giving protection to immigrants and to migratory workers, limiting women's work to eight hours a day, creating a state marketing department, penalizing investors in lands, mines and oil; regulating railroads and public utilities, and in prison reform.

His record as Governor attracted national attention. This, coupled with his aggressive independence of party ties, caused him to be named on the ticket with Theodore Roosevelt in 1912, as candidate for Vice President on Roosevelt's "Bull Moose," or Progressive Party, ticket. The Roosevelt-Johnson candidacy carried six normally Republican states, including Pennsylvania, Michigan and California, while President Taft, running for re-election on the regular Republican ticket, carried only Utah and Vermont. Woodrow Wilson was elected on Taft's movement.

Blow for Senator.

In the 1916 presidential campaign, Gov. Johnson, making his first bid for the membership, stumped Hughes' candidacy on the basis of Hughes' record in the New York governorship. A strong group of regular Republicans opposed Johnson because of his recent bolt to the Bull Moose movement, and on some grounds connected with state matters.

When Hughes visited California, the Republican state executive committee was in charge of his itinerary, and some of the "old guard" arranged to keep the candidate from meeting the Governor, then campaigning for the Senate. In the five days that Hughes was in California, the two did not meet, though at one time they were in the same hotel. This was attributed later to the state committee management, which was said to have concealed from Hughes the fact, known to everyone else, that Johnson was in the building. Johnson thereafter made no move in support of the national ticket, which some of his followers repudiated.

The final count of the California vote showed Hughes the loser by less than 4000 votes, and Johnson winner of the senatorship by 296,000. The belated returns from the state upset the calculations of eastern politicians and newspapers, which had followed the old formula of "New York and Indiana," and had declared Hughes the winner on that basis.

Beginning his service in the Senate shortly before the United States entered World War I, Johnson supported war measures, but opposed the espionage act as violating the rights of free speech and free press.

With Republicans control of the Senate in 1919, Johnson was placed on the Foreign Relations Committee. In committee and on the Senate floor, he protested against American participation in the League or in any of the commissions or other bodies set up by the Versailles treaty. He was a leader in the demand for withdrawal of American troops from Russia.

Campaigned for Roosevelt.

Bolting the Republican national ticket for the second time, in 1932 Senator Johnson campaigned for Franklin D. Roosevelt, against re-election of President Herbert Hoover, whom Johnson termed an "ultra-conservative," or standpatter." But when in 1935, President Roosevelt proposed American adherence to the World Court, Johnson battled with Borah in opposition to "this pernicious contagion from abroad," as he called the Court, and the resolution for adherence failed of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the 1936 presidential campaign, he took no active part, citing a physician's order to "keep away from politics." He campaigned for Wendell Willkie, Republican nominee, in 1940. In 1934 he was not an active supporter of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, but President Roosevelt attacked Johnson's record in a campaign speech, urging against the election of a Republican Senate in which Johnson's influence as an isolationist would be strengthened.

Ambitious to reach the presidency, Johnson made two attempts to oppose the Republican presidential nomination. In the Chicago convention of 1920, he started with 348 votes, and remained a factor until the party leaders decided to end the Wood-Lowden deadlock by nominating Senator Warren G. Harding. The vice presidential nomination was offered to Johnson, who refused it; Calvin Coolidge, who took it, succeeded Harding as President three years later.

In 1924, he again sought first place on the ticket, but received only the vote of South Dakota at the Cleveland convention, which nominated Coolidge.

Margo to Be Wed to Actor.

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Aug. 4 (A.P.) — Margarita Bolado, known to the movies as Margo, and actor Eddie Albert announced yesterday they plan to be married after the conclusion of a New York play in which the actress is to appear. Margo was divorced from actor Francis Lederer in 1940.

ADMINISTRATION TO PUSH ITS PLAN ON TROOPS' USE

Continued From Page One.

lation to Congress was "nicely implied" in Senate debate which resulted in the overwhelming ratification of the charter.

Vandenberg thus aligned himself with those who have demanded that Congress spell out the delegate's powers. He is chairman of the Republican conference and is widely supported by party members on international questions.

Senate Would Pass on Delegate.

In his letter to Byrnes, Vandenberg made these suggestions:

1. A requirement that the Senate confirm the President's appointment of the delegate, who would be removable by the President.

2. Assignment to the President of the authority to decide all questions of American participation in use of limited armed forces or of sanctions, the action to be carried out by the delegate who would have the rank and pay of ambassador.

3. A provision under which the President would make reports to Congress as soon as he has instructed the delegate to vote for military or economic sanctions.

4. Permission for the President to take any action for the peaceful settlement of disputes without reporting to Congress.

5. A requirement that the President obtain "explicit congressional authority for the employment of any armed forces beyond the quota established in our basic agreement with the security council."

6. A proposal that the United States and its inter-American allies accept "the exclusive responsibility for any armed force required to maintain peace and security in the Western Hemisphere."

7. Annual appointment, subject to Senate confirmation, of the delegates to the general assembly.

Sanctions of Colleagues.

Senator Johnson (Dem.), Colorado, said Vandenberg's proposals are in line with his ideas on how the delegate office ought to be set up. Senator McCarran (Dem.), Nevada, praised the suggestions, declaring he would be pleased if the voting authority were given to the President.

"That the American delegate to the security council should be appointed under a specific law definitely fixing his term of office and requiring confirmation by the Senate seems to be essential," said Senator O'Mahoney (Dem.), Wyoming.

"Care should be taken to make clear that the delegate is not beyond the reach of public opinion in the United States," he added. "This desirable objective might easily be defeated by too broad a grant of authority, and the specific recommendations of Senator Vandenberg must be examined with great care from this point of view."

Senator Pepper (Dem.), Florida, said he thought most of the conditions Vandenberg suggested were "unnecessary," and in particular criticized the suggestion that this and other Western Hemisphere questions take all of the responsibility for keeping peace in this part of the world.

DIES WITH 39-YEAR-OLD BEARD

BURGHILL, England, Aug. 4 (A.P.) — Frederick Wilkins, who died Saturday, carries to his grave a flowing white beard and a 39-year growth of hair.

When the Liberals swept the Conservatives from office in 1906, Wilkins vowed never to shave or have his hair cut until the Conservatives regained control of Parliament. The Conservatives came back in 1922, but Mrs. Wilkins refused to let her husband be shorn for fear he would be exposed to colds.

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Another Doubleheader for Browns Tonight; Cards-Pirates Game Off

Jakucki to Come Back For Duty After Relief Trick in 10-9 Victory

By W. J. McGoogan

It was a befuggled squad of Browns who assembled in the clubhouse late yesterday afternoon, after they had broken even with the Cleveland Indians, winning the second game, 10 to 3, after losing the first, 6 to 5.

The long, hot afternoon, during which the contests required 4 hours, 20 minutes of actual playing time and about 5 hours, 30 minutes altogether, was full of odd sorts of happenings. Good baseball, bad baseball, indifferent baseball, and freakish occurrences.

After all the shooting was over the club had to look forward to another twin bill of the twilight-night variety tonight. So Manager Luke Sewell nominated Jack Kramer, who has won eight and lost 10, to pitch one game and Jack Jakucki, with a 10-and-6 record, the other. For Cleveland, it will be Steve Gromek, with 12 and 6, and Carter, with a 5-and-3 mark.

Jakucki had to be called upon to pitch an inning and a third of the second game in order that the Browns might eke out the victory after three other pitchers, Heinz Poetz, Walden Watt and George Caster, had staggered while playing with an eight-run lead.

Heat Too Much for Potter.

Potter was the starter and his mates presented him with eight runs in three innings on nine hits, two of them home runs, each with a man on base, by Gene Moore, his third of the year, and Milton Byrnes, his fourth.

But the heat was too much for Potter. Four hits gave the Indians two runs in the fourth, while Ed Klieman, the fourth hurler pitcher, lofted his first home run into the left-field seats with two on in the sixth to make the score 10-5 in favor of the Browns.

When Potter walked the first Cleveland batter in the seventh, Watt replaced him and got by that inning. In the eighth, however, two singles and a walk gave Cleveland another run and Watt left runners on first and third for Carter who, after retiring one batter, allowed Heath to double and to was ranked in favor of Jakucki. Boudreau, first to face Jack, also doubled, but Jakucki got the next man, which left the Indians with four runs in the inning, one run short of a tie.

They failed to score in the ninth and the Browns dragged off the field with the triumph, which went to Potter, his eighth of the year against 12 losses.

Bob Muncrief started the opener and while he was hit hard in seven innings, got by with only three runs against him. One of these was the result of a walk and a two-base error by Don Gutteridge. Another was the result of a squeeze in a box. Five downed the third base line from home plate, striking his hand in the way of a foul ball and preventing Hayworth from catching it. Error hit the ball, then immediately doubled and finally scored.

Heath Breaks Up Game.

At the time the veteran Mel Harder was pitching for Cleveland. He was hit frequently, too, but until the eighth the Browns were able to score but once. In that inning, however, with two out, Moore doubled and scored on Christman's triple after Mack counted on a wild pitch to tie the score.

Sam Zoldak pitched the eighth for the Browns and got by nicely but when Moore led off the ninth with a double, Shirley replaced him. After Tuc got Boone on a fly to Byrnes, he walked Heath and Heath belted his eighth home run of the season to the top of the right field pavilion to break up the ball game.

BROWNS NOTES.

Christman had seven straight hits before he was stopped. He hit four straight in the opener, three in the second before grounding to Boudreau.

Ruby Church, a 20-letter star, was sent in a pinch-hitter in the opener, but struck out.

The start of the second game was delayed after the Browns took their places because Cleveland's ball-mill man wasn't ready.

Byrnes caught a foul off Leahy in the second inning of the second game when he reached into a box for the ball which hit a seat and bounced into his glove. Sewell argued long and loudly with Umpire Jim Boyer, but to vain. Boyer didn't trouble himself to run over with Byrnes to observe the play.

Umpire Bill Summers asked Heath for a piece of ice. Jeff ran out with a five-pound hunk and threw it to Summers, then gave him a smaller portion.

Two of Christman's hits were triples which bounced over the head of Mackowiak in center field. The Sportsman's Park field is as hard as a billiard table and there are some peculiar bounces.

Byrnes had three real chances to deliver in the opener, but failed each time. Once with runners on first and second, one out, he hit into a force play. Twice with runners on first and third, one out, he failed to get the runner over from third base.

The attendance was 17,290, with 13,161 paid.

WHO'S WHO IN BASEBALL

[illegible]

Triple Champion

WAYNE SMITH, winner of the Men's Municipal Invitation championship on Jefferson Memorial courts yesterday. He defeated Sgt. Alfred Rothschild, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4. Smith this year also has won the Triple A and the Municipal Open championships.

Little Rock and Topeka in Regional With Stockhams

TOPEKA, Kas., Aug. 4 (AP)—Topeka's American Legion baseball team last night became Kansas champion by taking a two-out-of-three series from Wichita in the final of the state tournament.

Topeka romped off with the second game last night in the latter of 10th after losing a pitchers' battle in the opener, 3-2. Saturday night Wichita won the first game of the series, 6-5, in 12 innings.

It remained for Ed Wilson, Topeka's ace pitcher, to come back in the eighth-up to let the Wichita nine down with one hit after going the full 12 innings Saturday night.

Topeka will represent the state at Quincy, Ill., in the regional tournament, opposing among others the Stockhams of St. Louis.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 4 (AP)—The Little Rock Doughboys put together sensational batting by Elvin Funk and some heavy hitting in a rain-shortened game yesterday afternoon to place the Fort Smith Victors, 5-0, for their second straight Arkansas American Legion Junior baseball championship.

A heavy rain halted play in the last of the fifth inning.

Funk pitched no-hit ball for the five hacks and was never in serious trouble.

The Doughboys will represent Arkansas in the regional meet at Quincy, Ill.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 4 (AP)—The Altus Dogpatch defeated the Bill Mooney of Oklahoma City, 6-1, yesterday, to win the Oklahoma American Legion baseball championship.

MASON CITY, Ia., Aug. 4 (AP)—Dieterich, winning its third consecutive game, captured the state Junior Legion baseball championship yesterday, defeating Mason City in 11 innings, 6-5. It was the third 11-inning loss for the Mason City nine.

Municipal League Baseball Results

[illegible]

Hockey League To Use Double Referee System

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—The American Hockey League has voted to abandon its present officiating system of a referee and a linesman and instead will use two referees of equal power and responsibility, President Maurice Podoloff of New Haven announced today.

"The only difference between the duties of the two men," he explained, "is that one man will be designated chief referee at the start of the game and will face off the puck."

The league also adopted a new constitution at yesterday's daylong session and tabled the application of the Toronto Maple Leafs of the national hockey league for the establishment of a farm club in Rochester.

Under present plans the league season will open on Oct. 16 and run through March 17 although a formal schedule was not adopted.

Podoloff said that the seven teams represented in the league last year definitely would return for the coming season and the prospects were bright for the return of the dormant Philadelphia, New Haven and Washington clubs. The sixth of Springfield, also a former member of the circuit, still is being occupied by the Army.

Cities fielding teams last year were St. Louis, Providence, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Hershey and Buffalo.

Because of the change in the officiating a school for the whistle tooters will be held at a site still to be determined early in October.

Soberiaj Wins Small Boys Singles Title

Benny Soberiaj added the Misty small boys' singles tennis title to his Triple A championship by defeating Jack Goetzl, 6-4, 6-1, on the Jefferson Memorial courts this afternoon.

Smith Adds the Muny Invitation Title to String

There's no denying that Wayne C. Smith is the top tennis player in the St. Louis district. This fact became quite apparent as a result of Smith's 6-2, 6-2, 6-4 triumph over Sgt. Alfred Rothschild in the Municipal invitational men's singles final played before 200 cash customers yesterday afternoon on the Jefferson Memorial courts in Forest Park.

Smith, who also won the 1940 tourney and the 1941 Muny championship event, employed a hard-driving game and Rothschild, usually a hard hitter, resorted to chop and slice shots.

Rothschild departs tomorrow for his Army Air Corps station at Fresno, Calif.

Point score of Smith-Rothschild match:

	First Set.									
Smith	—	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	—3
Rothschild	—	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	—6
	Second Set.									
Smith	—	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	—6
Rothschild	—	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	—3
	Third Set.									
Smith	—	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	—6
Rothschild	—	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—3

A toss of the coin by Referee Lee Harding gave the men's doubles title to Kay Oliver and Sgt. Rothschild. It was getting dark and the players agreed a necessary fifth set could not be completed. Pickell and Smith, the other finalist team, won the first two sets, 6-1, 6-0, and then Oliver and Rothschild rallied to win the third and fourth sets, 6-2, 6-2. Two semi-finals, uncompleted from Saturday's program, were finished after the singles final. Oliver and Rothschild defeated Harold Wiese and Carroll, 6-1, 6-2, 9-11, 7-5, 6-3, and Smith and Parker beat Ed Sievers and Teddy Eggman, Triple A team, 6-4, 6-0, 6-2, 6-4.

Marie Pickell gained her third consecutive women's singles title of the 1941 campaign by beating Zarita Loeb, 7-5, 6-2. Miss Loeb has been runner-up in each of the three events Miss Pickell has won, Triple A, Open, Muny championship and Muny invitational. Mrs. Josephine Marschel and Miss Loeb gained the women's doubles laurels, defeating Mrs. Sunny Glassberg and Mrs. Frances Zuss, 6-0, 6-1.

Russell Wins Negro Tennis Title; Hudlin Asserts He's Through

Joseph Russell of Carbondale, Ill., won the singles title in the twenty-second annual open tourney sponsored by the Mid-West Tennis Association on the Tandy Park courts yesterday by defeating the aging Richard Hudlin, at one time captain on the University of Chicago tennis team, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4. Hudlin, who had won the title 17 times, defaulted in the third set and announced that he was through with tournament competition.

Hudlin had been through a tough match in defeating Fred Tarr in the semi-finals.

The doubles title went to Russell and Fred Tarr, who defeated Earl Sims of Kansas City and Hudlin, 6-0, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

Ozark Title Swim to Be Held at Barracks

The Ozark A.A.U. outdoor swimming championships for men and women will be held at Jefferson Barracks, Aug. 13 and 14, with the three-meter diving event being held at Shaw Park next Friday.

Events for men will include 100, 220 and 440 yards freestyle, 100 yards backstroke, 220 yards breaststroke, 300 yards individual medley, 400 yards freestyle relay, and 300 yards medley relay. Women's events will be the 100, 220 and 440 yards freestyle, 100 yards backstroke, 100 yards breaststroke, 150 yards individual medley, 400 yards freestyle relay, and 150 yards medley relay).

Entries close Wednesday, with Ernst A. Yarnbuck, chairman, men's swimming committee, 3956 Lindell boulevard.

Barracks to Play Idaho Champions in National

Jefferson Barracks' first opponent in the national semipro baseball tournament at Wichita will be Green Field, Idaho state champions, it was announced today. The game will be played at 10 o'clock Friday night, as part of the opening program.

Indians Have Five Catchers — Hayes And 4 Other Guys

Two Cleveland catchers today know what it felt like again to squat behind a bat in a major league ball game.

When Manager Lee Boudreau relieved Frank Hayes midway in the second game against the Browns and sent in first the veteran Gene Desautels and then young Jim McDonnell as the Indians' catcher, it was the first time since July 13 that the durable Hayes had not caught the entire game.

But that's not the half of it.

Cleveland, with the return from service recently of Desautels, now has five catchers. Yes, five—count 'em: Hayes, Desautels, McDonnell, Jim Steiner and George Susce.

Yet the Tribe apparently needs only one, for Hayes, who on June 29 caught his 100th consecutive game, breaking the mark set last year by Cincinnati's Ray Mueller, has started every contest since traded to Cleveland.

Wanted: By four other guys—steady employment.

SHORT—WAVES

Here's a guy who'd rather play football than eat. . . . When 215-pound HOWARD GOSSETT was advised that he would have to reduce before he could safely go out for practice with Georgia Tech squad he went on a rigid diet two months ago. . . . Down to 210 pounds and nine inches slimmer in girth, Gossett is drilling with the Tech squad. . . . The BOY HANGER SHOP team of Davenport, won the Iowa semipro championship by defeating the Ellis team of Adel in a double-header, 3-2, 3-1, the latter game going 16 innings.

Fresh from winning the Canadian Open, BYRON NELSON tossed around the Edison Country Club course at Schenectady, N.Y., in 69, three under par, with GEORGE GUNLER to defeat HAROLD (JUG) McSPADEN and C. L. Eisenbach, 3-1. Nelson birdied the first three holes. . . .

CHESTER FLETCHER of Alabama City, Ala., although minus one arm, is making a bid for a guard position on the University of Georgia football team. . . . A Canadian-bred and owned horse, CUM LAUDE, copped the $1,000 British Columbia Handicap at Longacres, Seattle. . . . Taking the lead at the stretch, STEPLOCK raced to a three-length victory over LITTLE SLAM in the Jacumba Handicap at Agua Caliente, Mexico.

Andersson and Haegg Win in London Meet

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Arne Andersson, Swedish school teacher, today won the one-mile race at the British-American army track meet in White City Stadium in 4:06.6.

He broke the tape four yards ahead of Sidney Wooderson, English miler who once held the world record.

Gunder Haegg, currently the world's fastest human over the middle distances, won the two-mile event in 9:00.6, defeating Douglas Wilson of the British Army by a half lap.

Haegg started easily and remained with the field until the fourth lap. Then he began stretching out and by the seventh turn around the oval he had lapped Lt. William Tribus of Westhaven, Field, Conn., who was one of two United States Army entrants in the event.

A crowd of 22,000 turned out for the meet. An estimated 15,000 were turned away when the police locked the gates.

The United States Army team scored out the British team by one point, 107 to 106, to win the carnival.

The United States team made its best showing in the field events and relays, winning six first places and taking seven seconds. The British Athletic Association finished third with 16 points with R.A.F. fourth at 10.

New September Date for Robinson-Lamotta Bout

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Promoter Jack Kearns of Chicago announced today Ray (Sugar) Robinson and Jake Lamotta would meet for the fifth time over the 12-round route Sept. 12 at Chicago's Comiskey Park. The match had been arranged previously for a tentative date late this month.

Clubs Tally 30 Runs In Dividing Twin Bill; Barrett Wins No. 15

By a Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 4—Rain and wet grounds prevented the Cardinals from meeting the Pirates here this afternoon in what was to have been the Redbirds' final appearance in Pittsburgh.

Since no date remains on the schedule for the playoff here, the contest may be transferred to St. Louis when the Pirates call for a Labor day doubleheader, but a revision in the schedule would be necessary, for the Bucs are now slated for only one day at the home of the Cardinals.

Both the Pirates and Cards traded their last Sunday punches in yesterday's twin bill, witnessed by 22,408 fans. The Redbirds won the opener, 10-3, but dropped the nightcap, 12 to 5.

Bucs 15-1 Edge on Season.

In spite of the defeat in the second game, the Cards still have a big edge in the season's competition with Frankie Frisch's outfit. The Redbirds have won 12 out of the 19 from the Bucos.

Although the Cards pounded the ball all over the lot in the opener, Pirate fans had plenty to cheer about in the second game. This contest was won in the fourth inning when the Cubmire rolled up seven runs. They added two more in the sixth, an additional two in the seventh and a final one in the eighth. The last run came as a result of Jack Barrett's eighth home run, a wallop into the lower deck of the right field stands.

In spite of the early margin gained for him, Lefty Felix Unfortmueller had to be relieved in the sixth when the Cards scored four runs. However, there was some excuse for the veteran portsider since he is just out of the Army and it was his first start since leaving the service of Uncle Sam. Ken Cubine, a first year man, who came in to relieve him, retired the last 10 men in order.

Result Never in Doubt.

There was never any doubt about the result of the opener. The Cards got 15 hits, more than they had in a single game all season. Six of these were doubles, including two by Ray Sanders. Ray had an especial liking for Rip Sewell's lollipop ball, moving into it twice and belting it off the right field wall at the fifth-foot mark. In two other trips to the plate, the Card first-sacker got singles. All told, he was up six times, but on one occasion got a base on balls.

Charley Barrett was an easy victor, turning in his fifteenth triumph of the season. Barrett's slow ball had the Bucos completely baffled until the ninth when Pittsburgh got three runs. Two of these came when Al Gionfriddo dropped one into the right field stands with one man on. The third tally came as a gift after Adams dropped Barrett's easy fly in center. Barrett scored after an infield out and Suhkalo's double to right.

North Side Horseshoe Title to Storage Team

The North Side title in the Municipal Horseshoe League was clinched by the St. Louis Cold Storage team with a 9-7 victory over the Smiths yesterday at Fairgrounds Park. In the other game the Pronnds defeated Joe's 12 and C., 10-6.

Joe Wurz again topped the scorers with an average of .818. He had 107 ringers and 36 doubles out of 130 shoes.

Softball Results.

[illegible]

Baseball Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

FIRST GAME.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
DETROIT (at Chicago)												
	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	11	0
CHICAGO												
	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	8	1

Postponed Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cardinals at Pittsburgh (2).
Brooklyn at Boston, rain.

Night Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at St. Louis, (10:30 night game).

How They Stand

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	Games Behind.
Detroit	61	41	.598	24	13	.649	
Washington	61	41	.598	24	14	.632	½
New York	61	41	.598	23	15	.605	1
Chicago	61	42	.592	23	16	.590	1½
Cleveland	60	42	.588	23	16	.590	2
St. Louis	57	45	.559	22	17	.564	4½
Boston	52	49	.515	21	18	.538	8½
Philadelphia	33	68	.327	13	26	.333	27½

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	Games Behind.
Brooklyn	63	41	.606	25	13	.658	
Cincinnati	61	41	.598	24	14	.632	1
St. Louis	61	41	.598	24	14	.632	1
New York	61	41	.598	23	15	.605	2
Pittsburgh	61	42	.592	23	16	.590	2½
Chicago	51	52	.495	20	19	.513	12½
Boston	51	52	.495	19	20	.487	13
Philadelphia	39	63	.382	15	24	.385	24½

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

[illegible]

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

[illegible]

TOMORROW'S SCHEDULE

[illegible]

Set New Records.

WESTBURY, N. Y., Aug. 4 (AP)—The Roosevelt raceway has established new national records for attendance and wagering at harness meetings. A record $461,-813 was sent through the mutuel machines Saturday on the final night of the 10-day Cedar Point Trotting Association meeting. The 15,979 crowd boosted the aggregate attendance to 466,886. A total of $15,380,823 has been bet.

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WRAY'S COLUMN

She's No Busher—She's Big League.

NO DOUBT about it—this is a lousy turf season. . . . There's the mare Twilight Tear, a horse of the year—she's capable of taking care of all the handicap colts this year, if she were sent to the races. . . . In addition we now have the wonderful three-year-old filly Dustset. . . . In the offing is another gal, Beaugay, a standout among the two-year-olds, with four straight victories.

Dustset's fine win, Saturday, over older horses and the No. 1 colt of the three-year-olds, the Chicago winner Fet o' Luck, was a sure cinch for the lads, she scoring by such victory of the season by four or five lengths. . . . She conceded weight (according to the scale of weight for age and sex) to every horse in the race except Fet o' Luck, with whom she was coupled even up.

. . .

Fet o' Luck was never close to his filly rival or to the year's three-year-old honors, finishing a feeble fifth, his famous stretch run failing to flash. . . . Dustset's victories at five heats was with ease and her only defeat this year—a half-length loss to Dynamiter—found her conceding seven pounds to her mare rival.

. . .

Headed for Record Set by Top Flight.

THAT $30,500 which she picked up in the Arlington Handicap boosted Dustset's winnings to $201,500, which is only $301 less than Twilight Tear's total. . . . The record winnings for any filly was set by Top Flight, her mark being $370,800. . . . Dustset seems likely to crack the record before the 1941 campaign ends.

Her next effort will be in the $10,000 added money Beverly Handicap, which will be run at Washington Park Aug. 21. . . . The race is for mares and fillies and Dustset will carry top weight over the nine-furlong route—a distance which suits her perfectly.

. . .

The season's racing records show that the colts have been thermometers. . . . They have beaten one another in important races and without apparent good reason. . . . Dustset has run right to the notch always. . . . That War Admiral strain is making it apparent that Big Red's son himself is going to be a great sire in his own right.

. . .

Keep Your Eyes On This Beaugay.

BEAUGAY scored the 12 furlongs Saturday in 2:03.4 seconds, fine when it's considered she wasn't even extended or touched with a whip. . . . Coldstream Knight's track record was one and four-fifths seconds faster. . . . By telling how fast this Dustset girl can travel, . . . Like Twilight Tear, she, too, may become the "horse of the year."

And, lest you think this enumeration of the females of the species is merely sentimental, along comes this Mimeograph-Blush juvenile filly Beaugay, making a noise like another great racer. . . . When she won the Laurel Oaks at Arlington recently it was her fourth straight victory. . . . It run her total winnings above $60,000.

It could be that this speedster will have run to be another Dr. I Thoroughbred. . . . And it just possibly could be that the racing world will see three females each heralded as the "horse of the year," as three consecutive successes.

. . .

THIS MUTUEL MADNESS still mounts. . . . A total of 256,347 fans stormed the ticket windows to assist $12,809,432 through the mutuels at 13 tracks. . . . That's an average of $1,000,000 per track, a sum once regarded as near-fabulous. . . . The high was at Jamaica, where 39,819 fanatics poured $1,-980,716 through the hoppers, an average of $50 per person, approximately.

For the privilege of betting at Saratoga the 10,000 brave souls shelled out 11 per cent of the handle (breakage included) or a total of $393,806. . . . Clothes for punishment, these racing boys!

What, Another!

BEAUCAY, fine two-year-old by Stimalus-Risk, promises to equal Dustset and Twilight Tear as a truly great racing filly. She has won four straights and $60,000 in her four starts this far.

Lewis Is Senators' New Spark Plug

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Buddy Lewis today appeared well on his way to completing his 1941 mission successfully.

The former Army Air Force captain, who flew 200 missions over "the hump" in India, was the brightest star in baseball yesterday as the Washington Senators moved to within a half-game of first place in the American League by sweeping both ends of a doubleheader from the Boston Red Sox 5-4 and 5-1.

The 24-year-old outfield ace figures mission 201 will hit the mark if he makes a successful comeback and guides the Senators to their first pennant in a dozen years.

Since outdoing his mates, Lewis has spurred the Nats to 19 triumphs in their last 23 games to gain five full games on the league-leading Detroit Tigers.

Lewis's fourteenth inning single drove in George Myatt with the winning run in yesterday's opener and his three safeties plus two runs scored were the main factors in copping the duke in the finale. Buddy also contributed brilliant work in the field, his 10 putouts in the twin bill, including a brilliant catch which started a double play, being instrumental in notching wins No. 10 for Pitcher Mickey Haefner and No. 13 for Roger Wolff.

White Sox Stop Tigers.

Chicago's White Sox added to Detroit's misery by belting the Dangle twice, 12-6 and 3-2, winning the nightcap with a three-run rally in the ninth. The double win made it four in a row for Chicago over the Tigers. Trailing 6-2, the Chisox knocked Dizzy Trout off the mound with a pair of four-run frames to annex the first. Wally Moses's run-produced single climaxed the last inning rally against Lee Mueller in the afterpiece, ending the Tiger rookie's string of 24 consecutive scoreless innings.

Chicago's growling Cubs clawed Cincinnati twice, 12-0 and 2-1, to stretch their first-place lead in the National League to six games. Commissioner A. B. (Happy) Chandler saw the Cubs make it 17 out of 18 against the Rhinelanders.

Athletics Stun Yankees.

Philadelphia's last-place Athletics stunned the New York Yankees twice, 6-3 and 4-3, to end their 10-game losing streak. Dick Siebert drove in four Mackmen with a double and triple in the opener and started a three-run rally with a single in the nightcap.

For the second time in three days a Brooklyn pitcher held the Boston Braves hitless for seven innings as Ned Herring blanked the Bushmen in the opener 7-0. The Braves, led by Tommy Holmes and Jim Medwick, who made four hits apiece, won the nightcap, however, 10-2. Bostonian Charley Workman assumed the league's leadership in homers by clouting his eighteenth.

New York's Giants dumped the Philadelphia Phillies twice, 10-5 and 4-2 in 13 innings, with Danny Gardella's homer deciding the nightcap.

Thirsty? Stop for Stag BEER
GRIESEDIECK WESTERN BREWERY CO. BELLEVILLE, ILL.

No Live Decoys For Hunters for '45 Duck Season

CHICAGO, Aug. 6 (AP) — Midwest hunters generally accepted today as a "foregone conclusion" the tightening up in the daily bag limit decreed in 1942 waterfowl hunting regulations.

Recent surveys of the continent's duck population by the Fish and Wild Life Service and other agencies had prepared the way for the Interior Department's announcement last Saturday that ducknuts would have to be content this year with an aggregate of 10 ducks daily, five less than allowed in 1944.

The new regulations, in effect, reduce hunting pressure on the puddler species, of which the grey mallard, widgeon and pintail are a part. It was this species upon which the "extra five" was allowed last year, and which comprise a large percentage of the midwest kill annually.

A Monday allotment, with further restrictions to hold down the kill among dwindling flocks of canvasbacks and redheads, had been in effect for several years before the permissible take was increased in 1944.

Requests for a Monday season and permission to use live decoys were rejected. As Sunday season, beginning in Wisconsin and Michigan Sept. 30, in Missouri, Illinois and Indiana Oct. 15, was shortened. These dates approximate last year's and the season's length is the same as in 1944.

Another limitation on the daily bag, which is a surrender of primary interest in the midwest, is continuation of the rule that a hunter may take only one wood duck each day. His possession limit will be 20, allowing for two wood ducks and any mixed number of other kinds except merganzers, which are to be protected.

The following are the open seasons dates (inclusive) by game and areas:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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Stearns & Foster box springs ..... **29.95** *to* **39.50**
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pair, **6.24**

Creamy eggshell tint curtains for your living room, dining room, bedroom or sunroom. Tailored in the manner of custom-makes, with hemmed and headed tops, extra deep 5-in. bottom hems. 88-in. wide the pair, 2½-yds. long.

Famous-Barr Co.'s Curtains—Sixth Floor

5-Play Steel Gym Set With Trapeze

your children can play in their own backyard!

33.98

One chin trapeze, two horizontal bars, two chain swings that are extra heavy. The swing seats are extra heavy with two chains that make it a balanced swing. Safe for the children!

Metal Bottom Sand Box with Canopy **11.89**
100 Pounds of White Play Sand **75c**

Famous-Barr Co.'s Toys—Eighth Floor

Natural Looking Flowers

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each **17c**

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7 gift suggestions for Christmas, 1945

Crochet to finish this attractive muffin cozy. Three circles of white cotton with rings for adjustment. A practical, unusual gift **74c**

Bridge luncheon sets, stamped floral design. 36-in. cloth and four 12-in. napkins of flock dotted white rayon. 5-pc. set **3.98**

White cotton huck towel, 17x26-in. Simple-to-do floral basket designs **29c**

Lustrous black cotton sateen pillow top and back. Stamped in peacock design for vari-colored embroidery **65c**

Hostess apron, triangular style, fully made in white or black with contrasting piping. Stamped for simple embroidery **65c**

Hemstitched scarfs for crochet and embroidery. Fine sturdy quality white twill, 18x42-in. French knot floral design **69c**

Bib apron of cream color cotton, checked piping. Stamped floral spray design **79c**

Famous-Barr Co.'s Art Needlework—Sixth Floor

ACTION DEMANDED ON WAR CRIMES TRIALS--STRONG SENTIMENT BACK OF U.S. STAND

PAUL REYNAUD'S MEMOIRS

COUP BY CHAUTEMPS SWUNG CABINET SUPPORT TO PLAN TO ASK FOR AN ARMISTICE

Minister Contended Nazi Terms Would Be Unacceptable to French and Way to Prove It Was to Request Them.

By PAUL REYNAUD
War Premier of France.

FOURTEENTH ARTICLE.

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On the evening of June 16, 1940, the Government united in Bordeaux, Place Level, indeed the partisans of capitulation among the politicians, was installed in the Town Hall, whose lobbies immediately became the lobbies of a defeatist parliament.

My telephone lines were being tapped. My efforts to keep on fighting, my plans were immediately known by those advocates of capitulation.

That night, the British Ambassador and Gen. Sir Edward Spears (British Union officer attached to Reynaud) came to tell me that their Government insisted on France's pledge not to conclude a separate armistice being kept.

On June 15, in the forenoon, I received a visit from Adm. Jean Francois Darlan (Commander in Chief of French Naval Forces whom Petain promised to make First Consul of France). He had come to tell me, rather shamefacedly, that he could not move all the transports to North Africa for which I had asked. Petain had succeeded.

In Bordeaux I received a very fine message from the British Government. It bears the hallmark of Churchill:

". . . We renew our pledge to the French Republic and we resolve to go on fighting at all costs, to France, to the island, or the oceans, to the air everywhere where the struggle may lead us, making use of all our resources to the last gasp, and trusting to common the burden of supporting the ravages of war. . . .

". . . Never shall we give up fighting so long as France shall not have been restored to all her greatness, so long as the states and peoples that have been mutilated and enslaved shall not have been freed, so long as civilization shall not have been liberated from the nightmare of Nazism . . ."

In the afternoon I received Gen. Weygand. Still thinking I had to deal with a patriot who was simply mistaken, I told him frankly that my mind was made up. We would mount the cause fire at the moment he would think right and then cross to North Africa without anybody here as to cause panic, yet in time to avoid falling into the enemy's hands.

Refuses to Leave.

"The Government must not leave France," he said.

"Algeria is France." I retorted. "It is not the same thing," Weygand declared.

Anyway, he said, the order to cease fire pertained to the high command and he would not take upon himself the responsibility of giving it.

"If that is all that is stopping you," I exclaimed, "I shall take the responsibility myself . I shall give you a written order."

He objected that the honor of the Army would be at stake. An amazing notion, that the honor of France must be ascribed to that of the Army!

I decided to relieve Weygand of his command after the Cabinet meeting to be held later that day.

At 4 p.m. the Cabinet met and heard Weygand repeat that it was urgently necessary to ask for an armistice.

I replied that I was prepared to issue the order to cease fire—which would not prevent our fighting on from outside metropolitan France—and that it would anyway be impossible to obtain an armistice in less than four days (as a matter of fact Marshal Petain took eight days to get it), whereas the cease fire became operative immediately.

Everyone seemed to agree.

But Weygand would not agree.

It was thus obviously imperative to relieve Weygand of his command and I requested that a decision on the question of an armistice be taken at once.

Chautemps' Coup.

It was at this point that Chautemps staged his coup. (Camille Chautemps, Minister of State, had previously declared himself strongly behind Reynaud.)

He was convinced, he said, that the German conditions for an armistice would not be acceptable, but it was necessary to prove this.

For that reason, the German conditions should be asked for.

Afterward, the French people would understand that its government had had no other choice than to leave France and (the argument was) would then follow me to North Africa. Chautemps concluded by saying that there was no question of France being untrue to her word, but simply of asking England's permission to make a necessary public demonstration.

It was at once evident that this idea was attractive to some of the ministers, who had been told that England would infallibly succumb to time. (It was only after the armistice that people were spreading Weygand's remark—which I am told he is today trying to disown—"within three weeks England will have her neck wrung like a chicken.")

My opinion was that to ask the enemy to state his conditions would, even with Britain's consent, break the spring of resistance.

Thirteen ministers spoke in support of Chautemps' motion, and only six supported me.

Asks to Resign.

I turned to the President of the Republic and told him that under those conditions I wanted to resign.

He protested energetically, even violently, and threatened to resign also.

I debated the pro and con with myself during the following few seconds, the most fateful of my public life.

I reflected that if I did not bend, I would be replaced the very day by Chautemps and the armistice would then become a certainty. If, on the other hand, England gave her consent, then I would have to leave to relieve the carrying out of a policy which I could not approve.

I agreed to transmit the request to Britain, provided it was reiterated as coming from a majority of the Cabinet.

I was at least successful in obliging Marshal Petain to admit that to surrender the French fleet to the enemy, and so permit him to sink our ally, would be an act contrary to honor.

After the cabinet meeting, I sent for the British Ambassador and Gen. Spears and told them the situation. I stated that I made this request in the name of a majority of the Council of Ministers.

Tomorrow: The Election of Bordeaux. The climax. Reynaud resigns.

Delay Strikes at Public Confidence And Threatens Unity of Big Three

Post-Dispatch Canvass for Symposium Finds Agreement That Guilty Germans Must Be Punished Without Delay.

IN the firm conviction that there has been too much delay in the four-power War Crimes Commission at London, the Post-Dispatch spoke out yesterday in an editorial: "Delay and bickering have proceeded to a danger-ous point — to a point, as Justice Jackson said the other day, of injuring public morale." Reviewing the situation, the editorial concluded:

"We urge the American people and American mediums of public opinion to make their voices heard, and heard now. We think they should back up Justice Jackson, even to the point of conducting war trials on our own if the other powers continue to haggle. The blood of American soldiers, shed because of the greatest crime in all history, cries for speedy and stern justice."

At the same time the Post-Dispatch individually invited leading editors, public figures and communicators to express themselves for a Post-Dispatch symposium on the subject. Some of the early replies follow:

Guilty Germans Must Pay for Their Crimes.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION (RALPH McGILL, EDITOR): What to do with war criminals? The answer to that should be simple—swift and prompt trials, speedy execution of the sentences imposed. Yet this vital problem, and it looms as a more vital problem with every passing hour—remains unsettled.

It is difficult to put a finger on the exact spot where the treaties line-hauler or delay and inaction are concerned. There are so many factors bound up in the situation. There is red tape, for one thing. There is an attitude of lending over backward not to be unfair and impartial. There is muddled thinking regarding the nature of the problem itself.

But this much is clear: The Germans and others who brought the world to its present state of misery for millions of human beings must be punished. They must be made to pay for their crimes.

The enormity of their crimes, the suffering and death they brought to millions of innocents, stands as a prime indictment. There need be no tangling with technicalities. The direct purpose of the world simply will not stand for technicalities, legal loopholes through which Europe's vile may crawl to safety.

And there are the tortured dead who stand in mute testimony, seeking not revenge, but plain justice. There are the men, women and children who were the war criminals' victims. There are also the soldiers who fell on the battlefields. These, too, are the avenging sons and women who fought on in the hills, as guerrilla bands. To them a huge debt is owed. It must be paid. It is not merely a case of an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. It is a matter of surgery, needful if freedom is to remain a living fact, and not become a sham or a mockery.

German General Staff Should Be Executed.

CINCINNATI ENQUIRER (ROGER M. FERGER, PUBLISHER): Unless we are to avert the very meaning of the word crime, the political and military leaders of the Third Reich are guilty of the most heinous crime ever recorded on the scroll of civilization; and (when they, every one, are tried and punished in a manner commensurate with the awful pain and damage they have caused to the other peoples of the world we might as well rip up and scatter to the winds the criminal codes by which we strive to maintain respect for law and order in our own lands. For, if there is to be justice anywhere, it must set paler at the feet of the greatest criminals of them all.

Deliberately and with full malice aforethought, the German general staff and the savage crew that headed the Third Reich doomed millions of men, women and children to die. As unconcernedly as one would swat an egg, they mapped a picture of European destruction that spared nothing in the path of their ambitions.

The Enquirer has said that the German general staff should be executed, because it has proved itself to be too dangerous a threat to the peace and well-being of the world to remain alive.

But all the gratuitous verbosity with spilled ballpoints here executed after World War I, it might have saved the world this terrible calamity.

We learned, at a fearful price, that the German general staff boldly passed to the planning for war after the last armistice. To what considerations are there to be found? A guillotine crew of world war wreckers never banded themselves together than the motley Axis leaders and their satellites. They knew no mercy and they showed no mercy. Like the gang of murderers and thieves they are, those in custody are cringing and breaking under the weight of their guilt. They should have justice, and it should be forthcoming swiftly.

Delay Makes Mockery Of Big Three Unity.

INDIANAPOLIS STAR: Stop war trial quibbling. American wrath is nothing toward the explosion point over the delay in bringing Nazi criminals to justice. The War Crimes Commission accomplished nothing in two years. Today Allied leaders are haggling over petty legalistic questions. Purported Big Three unity will be a mockery if those who violated the laws of humanity escape trial through bickering and procrastination.

The situation is disturbingly reminiscent of the World War I pledge to hang the Kaiser. The Kaiser lived in princely luxury at Doorn. Other criminals of the former war escaped almost unscathed. Trials were a farce which yielded a few token sentences of petty imbeciles.

Joint action by the United Nations is imperative to establish collective authority and set a stern precedent to deter potential criminals of the future. American justice should proceed alone, if necessary. It can well do this, since most of the victims, running but still arrogant German leaders are in custody of American troops.

The legalistic delusions are now pondering the contention of Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief United States war crimes prosecutor, that "aggression war" in itself is a crime and the basis of general indictment. This strong moral, or legal, concept should not delay the trials.

The blood of our soldiers cries for speedy and stern justice. Thousands who have seen the Nazi atrocity film demand that both Nazis and ruthless militarists pay in full for their crimes.

Delay Over Meantime Blunts Moral Lesson.

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS (J. S. WILLIS, EDITOR): Agreement of the four great war crimes conferees on the mass trial of Nazi war criminals for violation of international law against warfare is said to be imminent. It is to be hoped that there will be no further delay in bringing the Nazi leaders to a quick accounting for their conspiracy against the peace and order of the civilized world.

Justice Robert Jackson, chief United States prosecutor of war criminals, reflects the sentiment of the entire country in urging that mass trials of the guilty Nazis be held soon. He speaks for the whole country, too, when he urges that the task of the prosecution should be a general charge of conspiracy against international rules outlawing war. Conviction on such a charge and sentence for such arrogant aggression will help to place solidly in the

Continued on Page 6, Column 1.

His Demand Supported

JUSTICE ROBERT H. JACKSON

Chief United States prosecutor of war crimes who has demanded action by the Allied War Crimes Commission in London. He says the United States will proceed alone to try and punish the German war criminals if the other Allied powers fail to come to an early agreement on procedure.

Maj. Eliot Warns Failure to Act Will Be Taken to Mean One Law for Little Fellow, but Another for Arch Criminal.

MAJ. GEORGE FIELDING ELIOT, NOTED MILITARY ANALYST AND COMMENTATOR: The German war criminals must be tried and punished without further delay. The principle affirmed by Mr. Justice Jackson which makes aggression war a crime against humanity should be the basis of the prosecution of these men and the justification for their punishment.

The long delay in bringing these felons before the bar of justice is having a deplorable effect on public confidence in the purposes and objectives of the Allied governments. The man in the street thinks in personal terms. When he thought of Nazi Germany he thought in terms of Hitler just as when he thought of Hohenzollern Germany he thought in terms of the Kaiser. He does not understand very well the details of the Potsdam plan for making all Germans understand that crime does not pay, but he understands that the authors of the crimes for which the German people must suffer have not yet been personally dealt with.

Nothing could more closely symbolize for our people and for the German people, too, the principle that aggressive war is now and hereafter a penal offense against the highest law of mankind than the visiting of just and prompt retribution of the persons of those who bear the chief load of responsibility for that great crime. Nor could any one act be more reassuring to the peace of those who all too often say "Oh, the big shots of the world all stand together and will protect each other; how is for the little gut. There is no law for Cabinet ministers and generals and millionaires."

Particularly I think that agreement on this matter of trial and punishment for war criminals is essential to that mutual confidence between the western Allies and the Soviet Union on which the future of the new world organization depends. The world still remembers St. Helena as an example of how personal responsibility for a great crime was fastened on its author. Now the world needs again to see in terms that the common man everywhere can understand the crime does not pay and that those who set out on a criminal career must personally face the consequences at the bar of justice.

This is essential, both as a present example and a future deterrent. Let there be no more legal hair-splitting.

Three Months Gone And Nothing Done.

SEN. STOUT, PRESIDENT, SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF WORLD WAR III: Yesterday a dispatch from an American correspondent in Germany described a performance at a movie in Munich. When the screen showed such, What the screen showed four German spies being shot, after having been court-martialed and convicted in the best approved military style, the audience of German civilians howled, hooted and booed. They shouted: "We want Hollywood. This is propaganda junk. We want 'Gone With the Wind.'" Apparently they got away with it. No one was jailed or fined, or even scolded or slapped on the wrist. An American Army officer decided a mistake had been made and put in a request for some Charlie Chaplin films.

The Germans in that movie audience were the Germans who regard themselves as the master race, the Germans whose grandfathers marched for Bismarck, whose fathers marched for the Kaiser and who for over 12 years hailed Hitler.

Are we going to let them go scot free? No indeed. Through the Potsdam declaration we have just announced that we are going to see to it that their living standard shall not be higher than that

Continued on Page 6, Column 1.

Mediterranean Voice for Russia Sought by Stalin at Potsdam

Italian Islands a Principal Issue in Soviet Move for Chain of International Bases—Tangier Conference Delayed.

By FLORA LEWIS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP).

PREMIER STALIN opened the door at Potsdam for Russia's possible emergence as a Mediterranean power. The focal point for future discussion will be disposition of Italy's wartime possessions.

Diplomatic reports received here say that Italian islands in the Mediterranean, especially Pantelleria, will constitute a storm center of considerably greater political significance than the former Axis partner's North African colonies.

Russia moved openly for a voice in Mediterranean affairs some weeks ago with a request, later granted, for Soviet participation in a conference to restore Spanish-occupied Tangier to international status. Tangier is directly opposite Gibraltar at the western gateway to the Mediterranean.

The Tangier conference, scheduled to open today, was postponed until later this week at the request of the British Government. The British asked for more time to study the situation.

Dardanelles Question.

The Soviet Union also has shown a steadily increasing interest in the previously British-dominated European sea with demands for renegotiation of the Dardanelles international administration and of Russia's treaty with Turkey.

Officials here say Soviet interest in the western Mediterranean was made more evident at Potsdam. While Tangier itself appears little more than a wedge, considerable controversy is foreshadowed when the Big Three get down to details on former Italian possessions.

The Potsdam communique showed that Russia wanted these placed under trusteeship. But it indicated that President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee objected. It was decided finally that "the question of Italian territory would be considered by the September council" of foreign ministers assigned the task of drafting a peace treaty for Italy.

Trieste a Problem.

Pantelleria's great importance is its strategic position—comparable to that of Malta in the eastern Mediterranean. And along with Pantelleria, according to diplomatic information, Russia also asked that Trieste—recent British-Yugoslav storm center of the Adriatic—be placed under international trusteeship. This question, too, was said to have been left for future decision.

Thus, the Russian plan appears to be taking the form of a chain of internationally held bases across the Mediterranean.

A significant factor in this connection was the Big Three announcement on disposal of the German fleet and merchant marine. The communique said an agreement was reached "in principle" and that experts would work out details to be announced "in due course."

Since Russia obtained part of the Italian fleet when Italy left the Axis, it can be presumed that the Soviet Union also is asking its share of German shipping.

Stalin already has announced that the Red Fleet must continue to expand. Russia long has sought warm-water access to the sea and the natural consequence, shipping and shipping lanes.

Berlin Press Comment on Potsdam Stresses Germany's Guilt.

BERLIN, Aug. 6 (AP)—The Berlin press, which operates under Soviet censorship, discussed the Potsdam communique in detail yesterday.

Wilhelm Pieck, Communist leader, writing in the party's Deutsche Volkszeitung, said "the heads of the three great powers showed a magnanimity which cannot be evaluated too highly in view of the inhumane conduct of warfare and the great guilt of the German people."

The Berliner Zeitung, official organ of the Berlin magistrate, stressed the unity of the Big Three powers and asserted Germany now is "not even worth having a conflict about among the Big Three." The newspaper said Germany's loss of territory "cannot be understood unless one is cognizant of the collective guilt of the entire German people."

Neue Zeit, organ of the Christian Democratic Union, more reserved than the leftist and official dailies, said the postwar order for Germany will move "along a line between two conceptions—a new life in Germany and squaring accounts according to the measuring rod of the hard laws of war."

BRITISH QUOTED AS TELLING STALIN: 'YOU CAN HAVE HESS'

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—Edward R. Murrow, Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent, reported from London yesterday that Premier Stalin during the Potsdam conference "raised the question of Rudolph Hess," Adolf Hitler's deputy who flew to England in 1941, with the new British Foreign Minister, Ernest Bevin.

Murrow said Bevin replied: "You can have Hess, but you'll have to pay for his board and keep."

Now It Can Be Told

DUMMY WARSHIPS USED BY BRITISH TO DECEIVE ENEMY

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Merchant ships, provided with wide-scale superstructures of plywood and canvas to make them resemble battleships and aircraft carriers, were used by the British Navy during the first two years of war to deceive enemy reconnaissance planes and bombers, the Admiralty disclosed yesterday.

Manned by Royal Navy crews, and their holds filled with thousands of empty barrels to give them greater buoyancy in case of torpedoing, the ships roamed all over the world.

One real battleship, the 29-year-old H.M.S. Centurion, was converted into a reasonable imitation of the new battleship H.M.S. Anson, and steamed to Singapore in a convoy. During a stopover in the Indian Ocean, a dummy turret was swept overboard and astonished lookouts in the convoy reported a 14-inch gun floating down the convoy course.

The Centurion finally was sunk as a blockship off the Normandy coast on D-day, to form a breakwater for landing craft.

UNRRA BUYS ARMY-NAVY GOODS ABROAD FOR $794,981

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—The Army-Navy liquidation commission reported yesterday the sale of $794,981 in surplus material overseas to United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, including medical supplies, mules and wool caps, for relief and rehabilitation work in Europe.

The procurement cost was $28,136. The difference was accounted for mainly by the cost of transportation which is one of the factors used by the commission in arriving at a "fair value" sales price.

The 2013 mules sold for $772,870, as against a procurement cost of $620,560. The 16,878 wool caps went for $10,508, with the procurement cost figure at $10,671. The medical supplies sold for $3000, having cost $3000. The supplies will be used in the Balkan area.

Monument to Destroyed Village.

LYON, Aug. 6 (AP)—The village of Vassieux en Vercors, which served as a headquarters for the Maquis until it and its people were wiped out by the Nazis, was commemorated yesterday by the dedication of a monument which Foreign Minister Georges Bidault called "an eternal reproach."

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THE POSTDISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare; never be satisfied with merely printing news; always be fearlessly independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

The name and complete address of the author must accompany every communication, but no request will not be published. Letters not exceeding 200 words will receive preference.

For a Larger Regular Army

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

The idea in back of the drive for peacetime conscription is that if there should be another war, its weapons will be such that unless we can assemble a trained army at 24 hours' notice, we shall be lost.

It seems to me, however, that that trained army would do us very little good unless we had its complete equipment ready for it. That means, if we are logical, that conscription of industry should be adopted. Industry should be subject to peacetime conscription as well as our young men.

I am afraid that the peace we want will have to be kept the hard way—that we will have to show we are willing to fight for it. I think that our chances of maintaining it will be better if we forget about peacetime conscription (unless we want to become completely militarized), concentrate on teaching our children discipline in the home and school and make up our minds to support a larger regular Army and Navy. The military career is an honorable one in peace as well as in war, but the pay has always been shockingly low in comparison with other fields.

The taxpayers' money could be spent much more profitably in making a regular Army or Navy career more attractive than it could in training boys who may have to go to fight with broomsticks instead of guns.

Clayton. MARY H. SMITH.

Elliott Roosevelt's Discharge

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt has submitted his request for release from active duty, and it has been granted. My husband, and thousands of other men, have more flying time than he has, but still they are on their way to the Pacific to fight another war.

Just who does Gen. Roosevelt think he is? P. (2,255.62).

Webster Groves.

Trash Can for Health Bill

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Many people regard the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill as a means of obtaining adequate medical care at a small cost. But stop and think for a moment.

The cost will be small, but what kind of care will you receive? The doctor's offices will be filled with hypochondriacs. People who formerly didn't see a doctor from one year to the next will demand attention for every scratch, cut and sunburned. People who are seriously ill and really need medical attention will either be well again or dead and buried before a doctor gets to them.

Of course, if the doctor is paid a little extra, he will come—on the run. So you either pay extra or wait.

That bill will destroy the ambitions of even our best medical men. I am not a doctor's wife, mother or sister, but just a woman with two small children who thinks the trash can is a good place for the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill.

HOUSEWIFE.

Hard of Hearing? No Job

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

What is the matter with St. Louis? Why can't a veteran who has served four years with the Army get a job?

He was with the Field Artillery and is partially deaf. But everywhere he goes, the story is the same: "Sorry, you're hard of hearing; no job." He is a good mechanic. He has studied auto mechanics. He has done the setting, run a lathe and is an all-round mechanic.

He has moved here to be near his wife, who has lived here all her life. They have three small children whom he has to make a living for.

Chicago gives her veterans preference over everyone else in everything. Why can't St. Louis find a place for him? NATIVE ST. LOUISAN.

A Challenge to Capitalism

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Churchill's personal re-election but his party's defeat indicates the British election was not decided between personalities but between ideas. Future Socialism, if followed through to a conclusion, will make Britain a first cousin of Russia.

Advertising, newspapers and radio should be given due credit for this rapid swing to Socialism in the modern world. Through this rapid communication of ideas, it is possible to develop new desires quickly for more and better things. Then, when the means for fulfilling those desires are not available, the inevitable reaction is toward some other form of government that seems to offer more hope.

Free enterprise now carries within itself its own seeds of destruction. It stresses only the creation of desires, of a profit, but makes no planned attempt to help fulfill them. Free enterprise can work and grow, if it becomes socially conscious—but that makes it Socialism, doesn't it?

It looks as if all roads were leading to the same destination, whether we like it or not. L. V. M.

Internationalism of Death

With what feelings do Americans whose sons died at German hands witness the unfolding evidence that the industrial confederates of their killers have American friendships which no trivial thing like war can break? How do they like the fact that Nazi industry has secret ownership over some war-material industries in the United States? How, for example, do they like the story of American Bosch, a manufacturer of magnetos and fuel-injector equipment for Diesel engines, which Army officers have found in reserve hidden behind a stone wall in Stuttgart?

American Bosch, which began its career as a subsidiary of the Robert Bosch Co. of Stuttgart, was in American hands from its seizure during World War I until 1929. Then, according to a copyrighted New York Herald Tribune dispatch from Carl Levin in Frankfort on Main, the exhumed records show that German Bosch "secretly reacquired the majority stock of the American company, using the Deutsche Bank, National Bank of Berlin and Kahn, Loeb & Co. of New York to provide funds and cloak the true ownership."

Nominal title then passed to the Enskilda Bank of Stockholm, described as the leading international banking firm of Sweden. When the Alien Property Custodian seized the company in 1942 in spite of the seeming new Swedish ownership, Jacob and Marcus Wallenberg, heirs of Enskilda, protested that German interests were entirely out of it, and exhibited records indicating they had acquired the stock from a defunct Dutch bank. In that connection, moreover, they were stoutly backed by American officials of the company.

To make the deal look sweeter, however, German Bosch's legal adviser hurried to Stockholm and executed a predated document proposing to transfer German rights to the Wallenbergs. The captured records now indicate that it was accompanied by an overriding secret agreement retaining German possession. According to verbatim evidence, that last open show of a transfer was intended "only for use in connection with third parties"—which can mean, of course, only to deceive the United States Government.

Throughout the period of Germany's aggressive preparations, the bonds of alliance with the mother company remained strong. The cache discloses, for example, a letter from George Marsene, chairman and voting trustee of American Bosch (also partner of Jean Monnet, the French Government's lend-lease negotiator in the United States), assuring the German company that its American associates "look upon RB (Robert Bosch) as their old friend with whom years of friendly co-operation have been practiced, and they look forward confidently to the day when normal conditions will be restored. Meanwhile, they intend to practice toward RB a loyalty that anticipates full restoration."

Written as it was after the outbreak of war but before our involvement, the letter does not establish disloyalty to the United States. It does show, however, that Marsene acknowledged a strong loyalty to the "merchants of death" sort of internationalism which feeds and fattens on war. Someone in the United States, moreover, should be brought to account for a memorandum written to German Bosch in 1942, after we were at war, explaining that, as Levin phrases it, "the Alien Property Custodian seized American Bosch somewhat unwillingly and only at the insistence of Henry Morgenthau Jr."

With such revelations as this to supplement and confirm what was already known about the octopus ways of German business, is it any wonder that peace-loving Americans demand that our Government dig up all the facts even if it requires hard-boiled measures against neutral countries; that the Government quit using old friends of German industrialists to supervise Germany's reconstruction; that the greedy international trading in war and death be brought out in the daylight and smashed beyond any possibility of rebirth?

Bad Method

Ever since the Civil War, Congress has had the bad habit of trying to meet special situations in policy determination by tacking hastily drawn amendments onto appropriations bills to which they have no relation at all. Representative Brooks Hays of Arkansas has pointed out that this method of joining woollen handle to pewter spoon brings very dubious results.

He cited, as a case in point, the way the House added an amendment to the War Labor Board appropriation bill, to prohibit it from dealing with strikes in fruit-packing sheds, canning plants and similar food-processing factories. Labor disputes in California in which WLB may have guessed wrong led to this action, but Hays stated quite correctly that the amendment barring the board from hearing the disputes left no procedure for peaceful settlement of differences.

Surely it is incumbent upon Congress to maintain a judicial procedure for hearing labor grievances during the war when we are asking and requiring the workers to give up their privileges of striking. Carefully prepared legislation, rather than hasty amendments to appropriation bills, is needed to correct flaws in the laws.

What Nehru Seeks

If India is to make rapid progress toward solving its many economic ills, it must have "progressive Socialism," in the opinion of Jawaharlal Nehru, the acknowledged leader of the Congress party. Some measure of state control and direction is inevitable if India is to lift itself by the bootstraps so that abysmal living conditions will be improved. But he declares that there must be a truly national government before any such effort is made. Otherwise India would continue in the toils of foreign economic domination.

That is one reason, it develops, why he insisted at the late unsuccessful Simla Conference, that the Moslem "Pakistan" plan for a divided state be laid on the table. Also it explains why the Congress party has favored delay in any implementation of the 15-year Bombay plan for the country's economic rehabilitation until political reorganization has occurred.

Nehru made it plain that India wants help from the outside but on bandrolls. He said that the country "would welcome the co-operation of advanced countries, especially America, but would resist anything leading to the creation of a strong vested foreign interest."

Surely this is a proper insistence. Here is a country of 400,000,000 people, a sixth of the inhabitants of the globe, who have been stirred by the way Stalinist Russia tapped secret reserves of strength and rebuilt its economy without giving hostages to the outside world, and now has a new example in the election victory of the British Labor party. It is an inspiring example, and India has untapped resources which could go far toward inspiring goals.

As Franco's Sands Run Out

Almost at the very moment that the heavy document struck off at Potsdam was being broadcast, together with its stern indictment of the despicable Government in Madrid, a courageous man was speaking in Mexico City, pleading for unity of plan and purpose among all Spanish anti-Fascists in exile. These two things interested in the same direction, against the same adversary, the last Fascist dictator on the Continent.

It was Dr. Juan Negrin, last Premier of republican Spain, who spoke. It was the Big Three communique on Spain that brought nearer than ever the moment of which Dr. Negrin and all friends of democracy dream—the moment when Francisco Franco is considered, by law, as much a criminal in his own land as he is in the eyes of the world.

There are now hints of uncompromising steel in the Franco outfit. The first was the anti-Franco resolution passed at San Francisco. The second was the Labor victory in Britain—and note how abruptly, on the heels of it, Pierre Laval was at last denied Spanish refuge after 90 days of haven in the Fascist land. The third—Potsdam, and, simultaneously, Juan Negrin's renewed determination to mend the schism that divides the exiles.

Dr. Negrin proposes a Cortes meeting, and offers to resign if that is necessary to speed formation of a republican Government-in-Exile, even though he is the elected leader of the old Republic. Exiled Spaniards now have, more than ever before, an obligation to their friends to settle the differences between the Negrin group and the supporters of Indalecio Prieto.

As Dr. Negrin suggested in his message to a Madison Square Garden meeting in January, and as he warned in Mexico City, no republican government can be recognized by other powers until it is a rebellion government recognized by all free Spaniards abroad and looked to hopefully by all anti-Fascist Spaniards imprisoned or underground at home. The Prieto group is sympathetic to plans for a Cortes meeting. Many of the United Nations are sympathetic to severance of diplomatic relations with Madrid.

Franco's posturings in the sheep's clothing of a friend of monarchy, his sleight-of-hand with the new name and nature of the same old Falange, his plaintive "rejection" of the Potsdam declaration as "arbitrary and unjust," his scurrilous statement that Spain "does not beg admittance to international conferences"—all these are ineffectual. If anti-Fascists will only stand together, his sands will soon run out.

Japanese Guessing

Let us not begrudge the Japanese any comfort they can get from the fact that, as Domei news agency puts it, the Potsdam communique "conspicuously failed to make any reference to the Pacific or the war against Japan." A country undergoing such ministrations as Japan now is from the American and British Empire forces needs any comfort it can get.

Also, if it eases Americans to have to guess whether a certain country we are supposed not to mention will take a certain position toward Japan, it vexes the Japanese even more. It would be splendid, of course, if that certain country did take that certain position very soon. But while we hope and wait, having the Nipponese guessing is a pretty fair next best.

An Intolerable Telephone Tie-up

It is beside the point whether the George A. Fuller Co., operator of the Madison (Ill.) Ordnance Plant, did or did not disregard a WLB order in assigning intra-plant telephone installation work to the AFL Electrical Workers instead of to the Southwestern Telephone Workers' Union. If it is true, the telephone workers should have some orderly recourse. In no circumstances, however, are they justified in refusing to handle the plant's messages.

The refusal amounts to a restraint of interstate commerce. Not only that, but telephone service is an essential public service; striking against it is the next thing to striking against government itself. Interruption of telephone service, as of any other public utility service, is a blow against the community and cannot be tolerated. That would be true even if the plant were not carrying on a direct war activity which will probably have to shut down if service is not resumed promptly.

Here, in a somewhat novel variation, we have the familiar jurisdictional strike. As such, it can only irritate a public which expects labor organizations to exercise a responsibility in keeping with their powers. It is one more demonstration that responsibility urgently needs prescription by the law.

The Big Three overlooked the war in the Pacific, a Jap spokesman complains. The big B-29s aren't overlooking it, though.

A Man Who Knows

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson is moving with realism as well as speed in reorganizing the department he heads. His choice of Chester C. Davis as a member of its new Committee on Organization shows his interest in borrowing the brains and experience of men of top talent in the food production and distribution field.

The St. Louisan has a rich background in Federal agricultural policy and organization as Triple-A Administrator in the first three years of the New Deal. His services as War Food Administrator in the spring of 1943 gave him a clear insight into the needless organizational complexity. The Secretary is well advised to arm himself with men who know what the stumbling is all about in the critically important problems of war agriculture.

Oddly enough, at the finish the Poles got the Lebensraum.

LINE-UP OF GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

—From the Dallas Morning News.

A Great Change in the Valley

The Mirror of Public Opinion

After traveling through the TVA region to find what has happened there, magazine executive reports a great achievement; the power fight is over, industry has expanded, agriculture improved, education stepped up; regional control proves its worth, he declares.

William L. Chenery, Publisher, in Collier's

A great change has come to the Tennessee Valley, and the fame of TVA is spreading throughout the world. Residents of the Missouri Valley, the Arkansas, the Columbia and other river basins are considering what benefits they might get from the creation of similar river authorities.

One good way to find out just what has happened is to travel through the valley and to listen to the people and to look.

Decatur, a city of about 10,000 people, lies in the hills of Northern Alabama. Burrell Skelton, editor and owner of the Decatur Daily, tells you: "In the boom year 1933, Decatur was dependent upon a single industry and paid little attention to agriculture. The industrial payroll was then five millions annually. Today, Decatur has some 70 small plants, mainly home owned and financed, and 7000 are employed with an annual payroll of $12,000,000.

Decatur's Success Story

"Shipbuilding flourishes on the Tennessee River because there is navigation. Our farm people will have access to cash markets for every product growing in the Decatur area. Our people will have better educational standards, better health standards. We intend that the Tennessee Valley Authority shall continue to operate in complete freedom from political influence, freedom from centralization of control in Washington or anywhere else."

Lloyd L. Lively, vice president of the Alabama Hosiery Mills, manages a Decatur factory owned by a company that also has factories in North Carolina and New York. When Mr. Lively got to Decatur, he was told that the Alabama workers were slow and unproductive.

Mr. Lively consulted doctors and was told that the slow workers had malaria. With the aid of the public health authorities, the TVA and the local doctors, malaria was stamped out. Today his operatives can compete successfully with workers anywhere. Decatur today is a place of opportunity for the ambitious and enterprising.

Farmers Increase Incomes

The TVA had a hand in the success of thousands of other farmers in the states touched by the Tennessee River system. Harcourt A. Morgan, a director of the Authority from the start and a former president of the University of Tennessee, says men destroy good land and poor lands destroy good men, women and children.

Then TVA gave him his opportunity. He worked out a plan for demonstration farms. The farmer who was willing to co-operate by using his farm as a demonstration for his neighbors got TVA fertilizers and skilled assistance.

The farmers of a neighborhood together chose the man best fitted to be a unit demonstration farmer. J. F. Bacon, called by his friends the Mayor of Grasshopper Creek, is a dairy farmer. Before he began to co-operate with the TVA, he raised about 15 bushels of corn to the acre. Last year he raised 80 bushels of corn to the acre, 800 alfalfa, clover and rye grass, and his gross farm income was better than $15,000.

Aubrey Williams, of Youth Administration and now vice president, inquired through the same country looking for the poorest farmers, the Tobacco Road sort, who once were numerous enough. It is harder to find them now. The county agent thought that he had located a poor farmer for Aubrey Williams. But when the call was made, he was taking over the neighborhood general store he had bought with the profits of his farm.

With the first money that they get, many farmers buy washing machines for their wives. Then comes equipment for their farms. Electric lights, electric refrigerators, electric stoves and all the tools and gadgets available are eagerly sought and used. A richer life is being developed in the entire area.

The Power Fight Is Over

If the testimony of business and labor and all other groups of opinion is to be believed, the power fight is over. The fight against Government ownership as practiced by TVA is almost as dead as opposition to the Panama Canal or the United States Postoffice.

The present conflict is political. The city bosses would like to get their hands on the power revenues. Secretary Harold Ickes would like to incorporate the Authority into his department.

The TVA contracts require the cities to keep the electrical business separate. Some of the politicians want to have complete control of all the power revenues without any restraint from the TVA. If the politicians once got their hands on the agencies distributing power, those agencies could become as imminent as New York's subways.

Chairman Lilienthal points out with great feeling that the success of the TVA has depended upon the understanding, the good will and the co-operation of the people of the region. He says: "We are working toward a decentralized administration of the function of the central government. Centralization promotes remote and absentee control. I find it impossible to comprehend how democracy can be a living reality if people are remote from their government."

It Happened on the Tennessee

The financial fears expressed when the Tennessee Valley Authority was created have for the greater part not materialized. The sums expended are large—about three-quarters of a billion dollars. The Authority earns a return on the sums invested in power production sufficient to pay off the debt in about 20 years without interest.

Both public power and private power are sold at very low rates, as low as 1 cent a kilowatt hour for domestic users. This is the reason you see washing machines on the front porches of the hillside cabins. This is also the reason the energy of falling water is lightening the burdens of daily labor for hundreds of thousands of men and women in the valley.

If you look at the river and its tributaries dashing down hundreds of feet from their mountain sources, to bring the river under control and to put men in charge of dispatching the waters in accordance with human desires and purposes is a great achievement. It has not happened thus on any other river in this world.

COMMON SYMPTOM.

From the Omaha World-Herald.

A medical writer is asked, "I reach for things that aren't there. Why is that?" Probably a reflex, acquired while shopping in the days of abundance.

An Academic Book on Japan Tells of Religion and Mikado

"The Japanese Nation," by John F. Embree. (Farrar & Rinehart, New York.)

Mr. Embree is a Ph.D., an anthropologist and a former university teacher. Although he has traveled extensively in Asia and lived for some time in Japan, the academic touch prevails in his book. So pedagogical is his approach that the author performs the remarkable feat of treating the country of our enemy as abstractly as if he were writing a thesis on the structure of the Greek city-states or on the culture of the Aztecs.

Though the technique succeeds in making a most timely subject seem remote and ponderous, Embree does pack in a great deal of information about the social structure of Japan, its culture, government, religion, behavior patterns, economy and so on. He declines to enliven his account with attractive style or illustrative anecdote, but on at least two topics he has things to say that are worth attention.

* * *

One of these is an explanation of Japan's complex religious system. Shintoism is commonly understood to be the official creed, bound up indissolubly with Emperor worship, but this is not the whole story.

There are three varieties of this religion, Embree explains. One is Popular Shinto, centered in local shrines, sacred charms and household deities. Another is Sect Shinto, composed of special groups with varying theologies and practices, but all based on ancient concepts. Then there is State Shinto, set up by the Government in 1868 to inspire national unity and veneration for the Emperor. This new and synthetic creed, the author says, could be abolished by the Allies without doing violence to religious liberty, for the traditional forms of Shinto would remain.

* * *

Embree's views on the Mikado's position are also enlightening. His "sacred and inviolable" status, as the Japanese Constitution calls it, is a comparatively recent development, fostered by the militarists for their own purposes. While the Mikado is accepted as head of military and civil affairs, the author reports widespread skepticism as to his divinity. "Truly orthodox individuals no doubt exist," he says, "but they are pretty largely restricted to the priesthood."

Embree considers it ironic that our Government accepts the Emperor's role at official Japanese face value, and seems to uphold his prestige. The system, he thinks, "could be dismantled tomorrow without seriously disrupting Japanese society."

FERD. GOTTLIEB.

An Anthology of Humor

"Desert Island Decameron," Selected by H. Allen Smith. (Doubleday, Doran & Co., New York.)

The well-known humorist, Mr. Smith ("Low Man on a Totem Pole" and "Lost in the Horse Latitudes"), has compiled an anthology of articles which have made him laugh. The book includes pieces by the inevitable Alexander Woollcott and Dorothy Parker, Wolcott Gibbs, Cornelia Otis Skinner, Fred Allen and Damon Runyon. And, in case you had a different idea, Westbrook Pegler is a funny man, too, being represented here by three separate articles.

A Little Man in Washington

"Heinie," by Alec Lobe Christy. (Southern Publishers, Kingsport, Tenn.)

When Heinie's draft board told him that enthusiasm was "not a cure for myopia, splayfoot and chronic flatulence," he decided to go to Washington, to offer his services in a civilian capacity. This whimsically funny book tells the story of a "little" man who faithfully and without glory plodded through a dull wartime job.

DOROTHY THOMPSON

Poincare Is Not the New World

An article recently published by Sumner Welles called forth some comment in this column which Mr. Welles has answered in his own. I welcome this discussion, because, since it concerns the nature of power, it bears on the most important, but too little debated, questions of these times.

Mr. Welles's original article attacked the concept of balance of power and directly attacked Britain as its supporter. I pointed out that, theoretically speaking, world peace has been so far kept only by (a) domination of the world by a single power, and (b) balance, or equilibrium of power, between great and small states, and that (c) the vision of a world organized under law has not materialized in the San Francisco Charter.

Mr. Welles does not pretend that it has. He says, "The Charter affords a foundation upon which can be constructed a world order capable of enforcing a universally accepted law."

I shall not quarrel with Mr. Welles's hope, which I share, but I assert that the five Leagues of Nations also held forth that hope, and that in the 1920s there was much more confidence among the masses that it would be fulfilled than there is anywhere at present.

Supporter of Poincare.

The two leading governments in the League of Nations were the French and the British. Mr. Welles's argument is in defense of the French for not putting confidence in international organization or law, but abusing the Treaty of Versailles by occupying the Ruhr, on the "excuse" of reparations. Mr. Welles says:

"By flouting repeated reparations demands which Germany could've possibly fulfill, Poincare believed he could bring about the imposition of punitive sanctions which would place France in control of increasingly wide areas of German territory."

It is the Poincare policy which Mr. Welles supports, and paying me the tribute of "penetration," he assumes that I knew that this was the real French policy.

As a matter of fairness, I have always given governments the benefits of doubts, whatever my suspicions. I certainly supported that in the 1920s, France wanted to dominate Europe in violation of the spirit of the treaties, if not the letter. The spirit was infused not by the British but by Woodrow Wilson, who highly doubted that domination was a means of preserving peace, and who insisted that national principles, historical and ethnographical, should govern frontiers.

Now, in the new and weak German democracy, there was no doubt that the treaties were being circumvented by France, and the cornerstone—unilateralism, on which Mr. Welles so candidly says—was used as an excuse for postwar aggrandizement and domination. The price which France was willing to pay was the destruction of German democracy.

Intervention in Order.

I think that the fall of the German democracy was the primary cause of the war. Mr. Welles thinks that the failure of French Continental imperialism was the chief cause. I think that France had a real case for intervening in Germany in 1921, 1923, 1930—and that there still was time to do so in other words, the moment when Germany herself started toward domination, she should have been stopped. Then it was possible, under the text and spirit of the treaties, and the unwritten provisions of the League. I think, on the other hand, that it was a crime to contribute to the destruction of a non-aggressive Germany struggling for democracy.

And I do not believe that any international law can be based upon the breach of every moral and historical principle—nor do I believe that that is the way to peace.

Mr. Welles and I agree that we have an imperfect world Charter. The question is whether it is possible to solve the inevitable antagonisms of this world within a new world society, by starting from a balanced power situation, or by starting with a world characterized by area-dominations. In my opinion, the German problem, the Ruhr, and the German problem now, could be solved in a harmonized world governed by certain universally applied principles. But the fate of Germany will become a bone of contention in a power world.

Sees No Gain for France.

The partitioning of Germany will not, this time, work out to the increased power of France. It will either vastly increase the already enormous power of the Soviet Union, or become a source of contention between Russia and Britain. I am willing to submit that statement to the future judgment of history. And if there are Englishmen who, seeing this, wish to neutralize the whole of Germany in a reasonably organized Europe, I do not see how they can be accused of laying the foundations for the next war.

MARQUIS CHILDS

There Should Be No Civil Discrimination Between Officers and GIs

SOMETIMES a small Government mistake can cause more rumpus than a big mistake. That is true especially if a sensitive public nerve is hit in the process.

The other day the United States Employment Service issued a memorandum instructing regional offices to conduct a survey of peacetime jobs for discharged officers. The AP picked it up and wrote a story saying that "top-drawer positions" were being arranged for former officers. The story said that previously a job list had been compiled for discharged GIs, the implication being that they would not be considered for executive positions.

This made a great many people boiling mad, and understandably. It seemed to say that prewar distinctions between officers and enlisted personnel would be carried over into civilian life. That was the way a great many service men read it. They promptly let members of Congress know how they felt.

"We have looked the bombs for a long time," says a typical letter from a non-commissioned officer. "We would appreciate an opportunity to compete fairly for jobs after the war. The officers should be given no more privileges and should have to sell themselves to employers the same as we must. If they are good men, let them prove it."

A Denial of Prejudice.

The War Manpower Commission here, which has direction of the United States Employment Service, says that it was a mistake. The memorandum was unfortunately worded to make it sound as though executive positions were being reserved for former officers.

The Manpower Commission says that this has never been its intention. Its job survey is intended to help former service men get into positions in which skills they have acquired in service may be useful. The commission says that what it is trying to do is help men get to how possible use their experience before they went into the army, together with what they may have acquired in the service.

What the majority of GIs have learned is the nasty business of killing. It will not serve them very well in civilian life. They want to forget it.

Many, it is true, have acquired special skills and special knowledge. A lot of 18-year-olds have learned how to repair tanks, drive trucks, operate radio communications services. This does not mean, however, that they will want to go on in the same line when they get out.

In fact, just the opposite is likely to be true. I did a lot of jeep riding in Europe last winter with GIs whose chief ambition, when they took off the uniform, was to get as far away from motor cars as possible.

The survey being made by the United States Employment Service should be helpful both to former officers and former GIs in search of jobs. At the War Manpower Commission, they are surprised at the flurry caused by what seemed to be favoritism for officers.

Suspicion of Caste System.

The reason this flurry was so violent is obvious, it seems to me. Quite apart from the natural sense of injustice that GIs and their families would feel, we as a people have a deep suspicion of the kind of caste system that militarism has enforced in other parts of the world.

Millions of Americans have submitted to military discipline willingly in this war, even when it sometimes seemed to enforce unfair discriminations. They do not want that carried over into civilian life. Any suggestion that it is being extended into the postwar era will draw a violent reaction.

This is something people all over the country are acutely aware of. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, a four-star General, will soon take over the Veterans' Administration. He has said that he intends to keep his rank. He has had no experience in civil life. Will he maintain this vast organization? Certainly not, but that is a question in many minds.

Ours is a citizens' army. Government must lean over backward to avoid any semblance of military discrimination in civilian life.

135 ST. LOUIS TROOPS LAND IN NEW YORK

Soldiers From Europe to Have Furloughs Before New Tasks or Discharge.

The names of 135 service men from the St. Louis area were listed by the Associated Press as having debarked today from the transport *John Erickson* at New York after combat service in the European area. Most of those men will have furloughs before reassignment, redeployment to the Pacific theater, or discharge. They are:

[Roll of names]

Eight other service men from the St. Louis area arrived yesterday in New York aboard transports bringing the European area. Most of those men, whose names follow, will be sent to Jefferson Barracks for furloughs before reassignment or redeployment to the Pacific theater.

[Roll of names]

ATROCITY PHOTOS VIEWED BY 3770 AT CAPE GIRARDEAU

1000 See Concentration Camp Movies at Ritenour Stadium Here.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., Aug. 6.—More than 3000 persons viewed the St. Louis Post-Dispatch exhibit of 150-mm photographs of German atrocities on the final day of the showing here yesterday. The pictures were shown by a total of 3770 persons in the course of the two-day exhibition.

The Southeast Missourian sponsored the showing here jointly with the Post-Dispatch. The photographs were set up in the Lincoln Hall house of State Colleges.

The Army Signal Corps already motion pictures, first shown in St. Louis under the auspices of a civic committee and the Post-Dispatch, will be exhibited here today, tomorrow and Wednesday. The Junior Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring the showing of the films.

An audience of about 1000 persons attended a second showing of the Army Signal Corps concentration camp atrocity films last night at Ritenour Stadium, 3200 St. Charles road. Additional performances, sponsored by Ritenour School District, will be given tonight and tomorrow night at 8:45 o'clock. In case of rain, the films, including the Army training film, "Know Your Job in Germany," will be shown at Ritenour High School, 8141 Forest avenue, Overland. Children under 21 years of age must be accompanied by adults.

GOV. DONNELLY WILL SELL HOME FURNITURE AT AUCTION

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 6.—Gov. Phil M. Donnelly is to hold an old-fashioned country sale of all his household furniture at his home in Lebanon Friday afternoon. Inasmuch as a washing machine, an electric stove and two electric refrigerators are included, it is expected the bidding will be lively.

"We'll just pile everything out in the yard and the highest bidders on the separate articles will get them," the Governor said.

Pete McClanahan, a veteran Laclede county auctioneer, will conduct the sale. He has a habit of selling war bonds at sales he conducts and probably will have a few to offer Friday.

"Mrs. Donnelly and I decided that we would sell the furniture rather than store it for four years, and a public sale seemed the advisable way," the Governor said.

JEWEL BOX 'WISHING WELL' YIELDS WAR CHEST $67.65

Dimes, nickels and pennies totaling $67.65 were turned over to the Greater St. Louis War Chest yesterday as the annual collection of Jewel Box workers who tossed coins into the "wishing well" the past year.

Almost 40 pounds of coins, the largest collection yet made, were presented to Kirk E. Lallo, general manager of War Chest, as a pre-campaign contribution. The regular War Chest drive to finance 128 community aid agencies will begin Oct. 15.

The custom of giving the War Chest money dropped into the well was begun in December 1942 at the suggestion of Commissioner of Parks and Recreation Palmer G. Dorman. The amount has increased since the disposition of the money was made known, Lallo said.

MRS. WILLIAM ASHLEY GRAY FILES SUIT FOR DIVORCE

Suit for divorce, charging general indignities, has been filed in Circuit court at Clayton by Mrs. Mary Stephens Gray, 115 North Hamilton avenue, Clayton, against William Ashley Gray, an insurance broker with offices in Boatmen's Bank building.

They were married in 1931 and separated last June 2. Their three children are of age and married. Mrs. Gray in her petition quotes her husband as saying that they "had no interests in common." The court was requested to fix alimony.

DR. JOHN P. NAFE TO RESUME DUTIES AT WASHINGTON U.

Dr. John P. Nafe, head of the department of psychology at Washington University, will resume his office here at the beginning of the fall school session following his return last week from a field assignment for the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

Working on assignment from the National Defense Research Council, a subsidiary organization, Dr. Nafe was director of a group of psychologists at the Fort Bragg (N. C.) artillery development grounds. Three gunsight "mock-up" models were produced under field experimental conditions with artillerymen and the big guns as subjects of study.

"Fighting problems had to be worked out in terms of the men and their perceptions," Dr. Nafe explained. "The Army Ground Forces wanted certain flaws removed that limited use of the big rifles." Application of the group's findings has not been revealed, he added.

LT. (J.G.) JOHN G. BOEHM DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS

Lt. (j.g.) John G. Boehm of the Naval Reserve died yesterday in Brooklyn, N.Y. Naval Hospital, after a protracted illness which followed service in Marine land of Iwo and Iran. He was the husband of Mrs. Lelia Holcomb Boehm, 3630 Cambridge, Mary Ridge Village, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Boehm, 3611 East Monroe avenue, Kirkwood. He is survived also by five children, two brothers and four sisters.

Lt. Boehm, 32 years old, had been in the Navy two and a half years, and was gunnery officer aboard a Merchant Marine vessel. He was a graduate of Spring Hill College, Mobile, Ala., and was employed formerly by a large contracting firm here. The eldest of his children is Joan, 5; the others are Marcia, John, Lelia and William. His brothers are Staff Sgt. Fred Boehm, now overseas, and Frank Jr. His sisters are Mrs. Mary Purcell, Mrs. Eleanor Potts, Mrs. Marcella Iler and Mrs. Celestia Sargent.

SEVEN ST. LOUISANS GET DECORATIONS

Tech. Sgt. Edward M. Unterreiner Receives Bronze Star, Oak Leaf Cluster.

Tech. Sgt. **Edward M. Unterreiner**, infantryman, has been awarded the Bronze Star and an Oak Leaf Cluster for meritorious service as a member of an infantry unit here in the Philippines. His wife, Mrs. Catherine Unterreiner, lives at 3623 Oregon avenue, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Unterreiner, 16 -618 Gannett street.

Tech. Sgt. **Lowell W. Davis**, infantryman, was awarded the Bronze Star for heroism in action on Leyte. His platoon was pinned down by a numerically superior enemy when he exposed himself to fire and carried a wounded comrade to safety. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Davis, 4264 Flad avenue.

Staff Sgt. **Russell E. Acton**, infantryman, has received the Bronze Star for heroic achievement in action in Germany. In a withdrawal under enemy fire he carried an unconscious soldier to safety. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tullie Jones, live at 4208 Miller avenue.

Sgt. **Joseph A. Porter**, tank corpsman with the Eleventh Armored Division, has been awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious achievement in action in Germany. His wife, Mrs. Katherine Porter, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Berlinia Porter, live at 6263 Hitchcock road, Rock Hill.

Lt. (jg) **Billy M. Rothwell**, carrier-based torpedo bomber pilot, has been decorated with the Air Medal and Gold Star in lieu of a second award for outstanding achievement in support of invasions in the Pacific. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Allan E. Rothwell, 5824 Maple avenue. His wife, Mrs. Barbara Rothwell, lives in San Diego, Calif.

Staff Sgt. **Fred E. Arnold**, bomber-gunner, has received the Air Medal with one silver Oak Leaf Cluster and three bronze Oak Leaf Clusters. His wife, Mrs. Evelyn Arnold, lives at 4138A Flad avenue, and his parents are Mr. and Mrs. George J. Arnold Sr., 2879 Sarpy avenue.

Staff Sgt. **Florence A. Ackmann**, engineer-gunner on a Marauder medium bomber based in France, has been decorated with the sixth Oak Leaf Cluster to the Air Medal. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Florence W. Ackmann, 626 Elmo avenue.

MOTHER DETERMINED TO LIVE TILL SOLDIER-SON GETS HOME

SUSQUEHANNA, Pa., Aug. 6 (AP)—The entire city is slowly here as the family of Mrs. Filomena Colpo, 59 years old, keep hoping that their soldier brother can get home before "Mom" dies.

Mrs. Colpo, critically ill the past two months with a kidney condition, is sometime said, her daughters say, determined to live until Lt. George Colpo returns from Germany.

But the doctors shake their heads and wonder is he'll make it in time.

A letter arrived Friday from Lt. Colpo, an officer of the 103d Engineers, saying there was a chance he might get home. Previously he wrote he had been told there was no chance.

NEW SPANISH ENVOY ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON INCOGNITO

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6 (AP)—Manuel Amor, new Spanish minister to the United States, left the liner Marques de Comillas at Morris Dock Saturday night and proceeded incognito to Washington, Spanish consulate officials here announced.

A group of more than 100 merchant seamen, mostly anti-Franco Spaniards gathered at the pier to meet the ship. Police and the group represented the American committee for Spanish freedom.

When the Marques de Comillas touched at Havana recently, Amor remained aboard ship on the advice of Cuban authorities because a large crowd gathered in an anti-Franco demonstration.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

CHOOSING Saturday, Sept. 15, as her wedding day, Miss Clarence Ann Place announces plans for her marriage to Pfc. Charles Arthur Holden, who will be graduated Sept. 14 from the University of Illinois School of Medicine. The ceremony will be performed at 8 o'clock in the evening at First Congregational Church of Webster Groves with the Rev. Bayne P. Inglis officiating. Afterward a small reception will be given at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Fullerton Place, 10 South Rock Hill road, Webster Groves.

Attending Miss Place as matron of honor will be her cousin, Mrs. Richard Redlich, the former Miss Patricia Van Schaick. Bridesmaids are to be Mrs. Walter A. Rotkin of Chicago, the bridegroom's sister; Mrs. Edwin A. Spiegel Jr., who was Miss Doris Dee Saylor; Miss Peggy Joan Stoecker and Miss Jane Sackett.

The prospective bridegroom, son of Dr. Charles E. Holden of Troy, Ill., and the late Mrs. Holden, has asked Harry Lyons of Chicago to serve as best man. His other attendants will be his brother, Henry Holden of Omaha, Nebr.; Robert Lamotte of Highland Park, Ill.; Pfc. Kenneth Nolan of Wilmette, Ill., and the brother of the bridegroom, Lt. S. Fullerton Place Jr., Army Air Forces pilot, who will come to St. Louis from his base at Victorville, Calif.

* * *

Mrs. J. Tom Fagin, 4501 McPherson avenue, is spending several weeks at her country home, Old House, Ste. Genevieve, Mo. Mrs. Fagin has as her guest, Mrs. Rufus Lackland Taylor of the Park Plaza, who will be there for a few weeks.

* * *

Visitors Here.

MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH W. MORRISON, 5266 Westminster place, have with them their daughter, Mrs. McLeod Stephens, and their son, Lt. John W. Morrison Jr. Mrs. Stephens, the former Miss Mary Caroline Morrison, arrived a few days ago with her husband, a lieutenant in the Army quartermaster depot at Memphis, Tenn., and remained here after his return to Memphis for a visit with her brother. Lt. Morrison has just returned from Italy, where he served 18 months with the Army Air Forces. After a 30-day leave, he will report at Nashville, Tenn., for reassignment to duty.

Another St. Louisan home on leave is Lt. Senior M. Jones Jr., U.S.N.R., who is on his way from his previous station, Iona Island, N. Y., to a new assignment in Honolulu. He is spending two weeks with his mother, Mrs. Senior M. Jones, 9125 Washington boulevard.

* * *

Returning to St. Louis on a brief leave last week was Lt. (jg) Frederick W. Dunn, U.S.N.R., who was a guest at the Coronado Hotel. With Mrs. Dunn and their two daughters, Lt. Dunn has been at his base in Philadelphia for the past year. An architect, he has a home at 5462 Maryland avenue, to which he plans to return after the war. He has returned to Philadelphia.

* * *

Miss Beverly Bowen will be hostess at a buffet supper and bridge Aug. 13 at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh M. Bowen, 6646 Maryland avenue. The party will honor Miss Joan Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Richardson Thomas, 4716 Westminster place, whose wedding to Ens. Richard Stanton Bullitt Darlington, U.S.N.R., will take place early this autumn.

Miss Bowen, after completing her first year at Vassar College late in June, visited several classmates in the East. She was joined in Cincinnati by her parents, and returned home with them after a visit there with Mrs. Bowen's father, Arthur H. Applegate.

* * *

Visitors From Texas.

SPENDING the summer in St. Louis is Mrs. Frank Graham Watson of Fort Worth, Tex., who is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Frank J. Dicks, 7042 Waterman boulevard. Mr. Watson is expected here some time next month to accompany his wife, the former Miss Jean Dicks, back to their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson are the parents of a son, their second child, born July 25. He has been named David Graham. They have a daughter, Carol, who is now in St. Louis with her mother.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Van Schaick have moved from their apartment at 6566 Lindell boulevard to their new home at 517 North Lay road, Ladue.

WPB LIMITS REFRIGERATORS TO 1,155,000 IN 9 MONTHS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—A production limit of 1,155,000 domestic mechanical refrigerators during the rest of this year and the first three months of 1946 was fixed yesterday.

The War Production Board announced that the industry, just resuming manufacture of consumer goods, will be held to 405,000 units during the current and fourth quarters of 1945, and to 345,000 the first quarter of next year.

These ceilings are necessary, WPB said, because of a shortage of sheet steel. The check is intended to prevent pre-emption of scarce materials at the expense of other types of production, the agency said.

While priorities have been assigned for manufacture of 205,000 refrigerators this quarter, WPB expects that not more than 100,000 will be produced. All of these, it added, will become a part of the frozen stockpile and will be reserved for hospitals, the military and other high priority customers. None will be sold at retail.

Birthday Party for British Queen.

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Queen Elizabeth celebrated her forty-fifth birthday with a dinner party at Windsor castle Saturday night. It was attended by 22 members of the royal family, largest such gathering since the war began. The dance which followed was attended by 100 guests.

'THREE MUSKETEERS' THIS WEEK'S OPERA

Lucille Manners Again Will Have Principal Role—Huge Garden Setting a Feature.

Rudolf Friml's "The Three Musketeers," in its third revival since its first presentation here in 1931, will open a week's engagement at 8:30 o'clock tonight at Municipal Opera in Forest Park.

Highlight will be a huge setting representing the royal garden at Versailles, in which not only the entire open-air stage will be used but also the area behind the stage.

Principal roles will be taken by Lucille Manners, George Britton, Jack Good, Romney Brent, Josephine Nori, Mary Stevenson, William Horne, John Gurney, Robert Corden, Earle MacVeigh, Fred Harper and Le Roi Operti. Patricia Bowman and Charles Laskey, ballet stars, will offer specialty numbers.

Miss Manners, soprano, made her debut last week in "The Pink Lady," while the only newcomers this week are Britton and Corden, both baritones.

The operetta, dealing with the adventures of the young swordsman, D'Artagnan, at the court of King Louis XIII of France, contains such melodies as "March of the Musketeers," "With Red Wine," "All for One," "Kiss Me Once I Go," "Your Eyes" and "My Sword and I."

CHARLES E. LANE FUNERAL SERVICES TO BE IN ILLINOIS

Funeral services for Charles E. Lane, former president of a medicine manufacturing firm bearing his name at 4003 Washington boulevard, will be held today at his summer home at Havana, Ill., where he died yesterday after suffering a paralytic stroke three days ago. Services also will be held tomorrow at Marion, Ill., followed by burial there.

Mr. Lane, 71 years old, retired in 1943 as president of the medicine concern, which he established in 1916. He had been president of the Allen-Pfeiffer Chemical Co. since 1904. He maintained a residence in St. Louis at 4025 West Pine boulevard.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Lora Dennison Lane; a son, Navy Lt. Charles D. Lane, Pensacola, Fla., and a daughter, Mrs. Marian L. Cramer, 800 South Hanley road, Clayton.

HENRY ELLIOT MALLINCKRODT DIES; FUNERAL IN NEW YORK

Word has been received here of the death of Henry Elliot Mallinckrodt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mallinckrodt Jr., 16 Westmoreland place, July 20, at his home in New York. Mr. Mallinckrodt, who was engaged in civil aviation enterprises in New York, died of a heart ailment. He was 31 years old. Funeral services were held in New York.

Surviving besides his parents, who are at their summer home at Old Forge, N. Y., are his wife, Mrs. Sally Slocum Mallinckrodt, and a brother, George Mallinckrodt, San Diego, Calif.

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7 ST. LOUIS AREA MEN WOUNDED IN ACTION

No New Deaths on Casualty List for First Time Since Early in War.

Seven men from the St. Louis area today were reported wounded in action in various theaters of war and one was injured. The Post-Dispatch list of casualties today for the first time since early in the war contains no new report of a service man killed or dead.

WOUNDED.

Radioman 3d Robert James Carnahan, attached to the Marine Corps, is officially listed as wounded in action. His aunt, Miss Mildred Wilson, is listed as living at 4771 Washington boulevard.

Seaman 2d William L. Limbaugh was wounded in action off Okinawa in June. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis W. Limbaugh, 5302 Pierce avenue.

Marine Cpl. James R. Page Jr. was wounded in action in the Pacific area of war. His parents live at 2610 Cowen avenue, Brentwood.

Marine Pfc. Wesley T. Hagenbarth is listed by the Navy Department as wounded in action. His wife, Mrs. Dorothy Hagenbarth, lives at 3113A Bichon avenue.

Pfc. David T. Depp, infantryman, was wounded in action June 1 on Okinawa. His wife, Mrs. Dollie Depp, lives at 1003 North Thirty-ninth street, East St. Louis, and his mother, Mrs. Della A. Depp, at 1722 Chouteau avenue.

Pfc. Otto T. Cloninger, husband of Mrs. Adah M. Cloninger, 4319 Lindell boulevard, has been wounded in action a second time in the Pacific area of war.

Marine Pvt. Bertram F. Stewart, husband of Mrs. Lela M. Stewart, 2712 Sullivan avenue, is officially listed as wounded in action.

INJURED.

Marine Pvt. Irving L. Wietmark was injured in action May 4 on Okinawa. He is the husband of Mrs. Alice Wietmark, 1324 Purdue avenue, St. Louis county, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Wietmark, 6713 Roberts avenue, Wellston.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED.

Pvt. Ed Sims Jr., accidentally drowned in California. His grandmother, Mrs. Mary Terrell, lives at 902 Trenchy avenue, East St. Louis.

Marine Pfc. William J. Garland, wounded in action on Okinawa. His mother is Mrs. Charles J. Harvey, 2161 Sager place.

FIRST OF 30,000 CANADIANS REACH PACIFIC TO JOIN YANKS

GUAM, Aug. 6 (AP)—Canadian troops, the vanguard of 30,000 men of the Canadian Army Pacific force, have arrived in an undisclosed Pacific area.

They will be followed by Royal Canadian Air Force squadrons and 60 ships of the Canadian Navy, including aircraft carriers, two cruisers, destroyers and frigates.

Col. Richard O. Malone, director of the Canadian Army public relations, said the Canadians will fight alongside the Americans in the Pacific, using American weapons, equipment, tactics and terms.

MAJ. ELIOT WARNS PEOPLE WILL NOT UNDERSTAND DELAY

Continued From Page One.

of the other European countries. Can you beat that for severity?

Why don't we try it out here at home? Next time we convict a murderer or pilferer, why not sentence him to live no better than the average of his fellow citizens in his community? That certainly ought to grind the iron into his soul.

Three months have passed since we forced the Germans to stop killing, and so far we have done nothing even with the top gangsters. Goering, Doenitz, Von Ribbentrop, except feed them. Not a single big German industrialist has lost a hair of his head, or seems likely to. It just as well, perhaps, that dead men tell no tales, that 10 million dead men and women and children are silent.

Flashes of Life

Cowboy Fearless.

GALLUP, N. M.—Recently a cowboy helped an Indian bride-to-be complete her trousseau shopping—at the cost of one brief embarrassing moment.

The cowboy, attempting to buy "some lace pants"—a type of riding breeches with laces—was shown, instead, an assortment of feminine unmentionables. The incident hit the newspapers.

A future bride in Sulphur Springs, Ind., saw the article, wrote to ask if she could purchase a pair of real lace panties. She received them—as a wedding gift from Gallup's Inter-Tribal Indian Ceremonial Association.

What—No Movie Actor?

PEMBINE ISLE, Mo.—Ronald Coleman arrived by plane here and was greeted by Robert Taylor, Mae West and Fred Allen.

Taylor, a newspaper editor; Allen, a hardware store employe, and Miss West, at Caribou ranch, were at the airport expecting to get a real Hollywood personality.

Coleman, of Los Angeles, disclosed to the assembled group that he was a certified public accountant, and had come to visit his mother-in-law.

Profitable Swim.

LAGUNA BEACH, Calif.—Mrs. Robert McMonigal went for a swim and found a large tin containing 50 pounds of butter. Exposed to salt water, the butter had become rancid.

So Mrs. McMonigal took it to a market for fat salvage at two red points and 4 cents a pound. The net gain from the swim amounted to 100 red points and $2.

Casualties

SIMS
Dead

LINEBACK
Wounded

GARLAND
Wounded

SAGE
Wounded

ELECTRIC STRIKE THREATENED OVER CIO UNION DELINQUENTS

Officials of the CIO Telephone Utility Workers' Union today threatened to strike against the Union Electric Co. if the company does not immediately inform delinquent union members to refrain of consequences of failing to maintain good standing under the union's contract with the company.

Robert A. Russell, attorney for the union, said the company was told that a work stoppage would result if the letter, which he said the company agreed last week to send to the union's 600 delinquent union members, is not sent today. Such a strike would curtail as any production of electricity in the St. Louis area, Russell said.

J. Wesley McAfee, president of the company, said the company is "caught in the middle" in the case because the A.F.L. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which represents some units, has threatened to call its members off their jobs if the letter is sent, yet the ground such action would be an unfair labor practice. The company has appealed to the United States Conciliation Service in the dispute.

FRANK SINATRA SAVES CHILD

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Aug. 6 (AP)—Frank Sinatra yesterday rescued 3-year-old Duke Jones from the ocean when the boy fell 15 feet from a railing onto a yacht dock and rolled unconscious into the water. Sinatra, whose sailing boat was being refueled, rushed across the dock and dived in.

ACTION DEMANDED ON THE TRIALS OF NAZI WAR GUILTY

Continued From Page One.

structure of international law the concept that national warfare is a crime against civilization.

The Nazis are guilty of many crimes against world society and many offenses against the laws of Germany itself. Their great crime, however, is that of conspiracy against world peace. Any international tribunal that troubles itself with the minutiae of evidence concerning their individual breaches of other laws will blunt the point that these trials should sharpen, conceal the moral that ought to be emphasized to the German people, and to statesmen and military leaders who may be inclined to aggression hereafter.

These trials will help lay the foundations for future peace if they make it clear that it is a high crime to cause war and that the crime is one which the nations now and hereafter propose to punish by the swiftest and severest penalties that can be imposed.

Act While Memory Of Crimes Is Fresh.

PHILADELPHIA RECORD.

The Record favors immediate trials for German war criminals before an international court for the same reason that we favor immediate trials of American criminals in our own civil courts.

The evidence will be fresh, the memory of eyewitnesses will not be clouded by a lapse of time. If we wait, both evidence and testimony will deteriorate. There is another reason—quick and sure justice immediately after the war will be one of the greatest deterrents to those who would plot a World War III. This goes for the Japs as well as the Germans.

The Record believes that many of the German General Staff are war criminals and that exact justice would result in their execution. We doubt if all the officers of the general staff are in that category. For those who cannot be proved guilty of war crimes we recommend exile. By exile, we mean they shall be removed to remote islands, kept there for the rest of their lives under guard, denied any communication with the outside world.

If for any reason the British and Russians counsel delay in war criminal trials, we favor independent action by the United States by bringing to trial at once those here in our hands.

Action Is Assurance Guilty Won't Escape.

DUBUQUE TELEGRAPH-HERALD.

SYDNEY MASSOLIN GLENDENNING: The United States should demand the immediate trial of the German war criminals. There should be no further delay in bringing to the bar of justice those arch criminals whose evil deeds have resulted in more fearful human suffering, misery and vast destruction than any period in the history of the world.

The United States should insist that the trials be expedited with all possible speed and Justice Jackson's position, that America would proceed with its own trial of these prisoners unless more expedition is shown, should be universally endorsed.

An early trial is assurance that guilty will be quickly and justly punished for their crimes against humanity.

3 DROWN ON OUTINGS IN ST. LOUIS AREA

Ex-Marine Loses Life in Big River—Boy Dies in Meramec, Girl in Farm Lake.

Three persons drowned yesterday while on outings in the St. Louis area.

Peter V. Lund, 2909 McPherson avenue, drowned when swimming in the Big river near Bloss Springs, Jefferson county.

Lund, 28 years old, a former Marine, ventured into deep water some distance from where his wife, Mrs. Olive Lund, was swimming. Separated from him, she alerted for aid. She showed signs of distress, and Art Frank, a lifeguard, went to her assistance, she said.

At the beach, they were told by Mrs. H. E. Bishop, a neighbor of the Lunds and a member of their picnic party, that she had seen Lund wave his hand, then sink. The lifeguard and several others who aided in the search were unable to find him. He was described as a fair swimmer, but apparently became fatigued, Mrs. Lund said.

Lund was discharged from the Marines last September after suffering a back injury when aboard ship bound for the Pacific. He operated a cleaning shop at 216 North Vandeventer avenue. During also is a son, Donald, 14.

Robert Louis Wilson, 16, a Negro, 2711A Market street, drowned in the Meramec river near Kirkwood when swimming with other boys at Long Beach. A third man, Raymond Wells, 3114 Laclede avenue, who heard the youth cry out before going down, later swam to the spot and with the assistance of others recovered the body with a fishing line.

Betty Jean Owens, 11, a Negro, slipped from a log and drowned in a lake on a farm north of St. Charles. She was on an outing with her mother, Mrs. Thelma Owens, 2715 Cass avenue.

Woman Hurt by Streetcar.

Mrs. Cora Henderson, 610 North Jefferson boulevard, is in St. Luke's Hospital with skull fractures suffered when struck by a streetcar in the 4200 block of Delmar boulevard yesterday. Police said she apparently failed to see the car. The car was operated by Otis Smith, 4360 Leahy avenue. Mrs. Henderson, 60 years old, is a widow.

TOMATOES 75¢ TO $1.50 A BOX

ST. LOUIS PRODUCE MARKET, Aug. 6 (Special) as reported to the St. Louis Daily Market Reporter.

Supplies—Supplies liberal and over adequate demand; market dealers prices ranged 50c to $1 lower at 75c to $1.50 per box, 10lb. and 12lb. size.

COTTON CLOSES MIXED

EGG AND POULTRY MARKETS

490,000-SHARE STOCK TRADE; PRICES MIXED

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—Selected oils, motors and rails advanced in today's stock market although the overall trend was mixed in one of the lowest-volume sessions of 1941.

Prices were steady most of the time but near the final hour some gainers had transferred into losing territory. Steels and several of the metals had minus signs.

Part of the late selling was attributed to disclosures that America now was making atomic bombs containing more power than 20,000 tons of TNT and to Secretary Stimson's prediction that this would "prove a tremendous aid" in shortening the war with Japan. An early end to hostilities would bring reconversion problems.

Among the day's items:

Production of 337,000 cars and trucks compared with 336,000 last week and 139,000 in the 1941 period ended on Aug. 7.

The Associated Press group of 60 stocks showed a decline of 0.7.

Among the day's net were General Motors, 3 points; Montgomery Ward, unchanged; American Telephone, fractional loss; Standard Oil of New Jersey, unchanged; Standard Oil of Indiana, fractional loss; Chrysler, unchanged; Texas Co., unchanged; U. S. Steel, unchanged; Bethlehem Steel, unchanged; Republic Steel, unchanged; Douglas Aircraft, unchanged; Curtiss-Wright, unchanged; Anaconda Copper, unchanged; Kennecott Copper, unchanged; Radio Corporation of America, unchanged; Westinghouse Electric, unchanged; Standard Brands, unchanged; Coca-Cola, unchanged; Sears, Roebuck, unchanged; Montgomery Ward, unchanged; Woolworth, unchanged; Commercial Solvents, unchanged; Allied Chemical, unchanged; Du Pont, unchanged; Eastman Kodak, unchanged; Union Carbide, unchanged; Standard Oil of California, unchanged; Standard Oil of New Jersey, unchanged; Socony-Vacuum, unchanged; Standard Oil of Indiana, unchanged; Texas Co., unchanged; Gulf Oil, unchanged; Shell Union Oil, unchanged; Phillips Petroleum, unchanged; Sinclair Oil, unchanged; Atlantic Refining, unchanged; Pure Oil, unchanged; Union Oil of California, unchanged; Standard Oil of Ohio, unchanged; Continental Oil, unchanged; Cities Service, unchanged; Ohio Oil, unchanged; Plymouth Oil, unchanged; Skelly Oil, unchanged; Tidewater Associated Oil, unchanged; Kansas Gas & Electric, unchanged; Kansas Power & Light, unchanged; Public Service of Oklahoma, unchanged; Southwestern Public Service, unchanged; Southwestern Gas & Electric, unchanged; Texas Utilities, unchanged; Texas Power & Light, unchanged; Texas Electric Service, unchanged; Texas G

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Oveta Culp Hobby

'Woman Has Right To Change Her Mind'

By Hope Ridings Miller

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.

"YES, I know I told you not long ago that I expected to stay in uniform until the war was over. But every woman—even an Army woman—has a right to change her mind."

OVETA CULP HOBBY

Col. Oveta Culp Hobby was talking on the evening of the day she resigned as director of the Women's Army Corps. With several other guests I had arrived at her Westchester apartment for dinner, and, waiting the first evening drink she had dared since war began, she had come to the door to greet us. . . . House Speaker Sam Rayburn and Attorney General Tom Clark told our hostess how lovely she looked. Representative Mike Monroney and FDC Director Paul Porter echoed that sentiment. "Your uniform is becoming, too," observed Mrs. Clark.

"I liked that uniform," said Col. Hobby in a nostalgic tone.

"What do you mean, you liked your uniform? Why the past tense?" asked Mrs. Monroney. And then the story came out. Col. Hobby said she had turned in her resignation and shelved her uniform only a few hours before. . . . Her successor, Col. Westray Battle Boyce, had already been appointed. The woman under whose leadership the WAC was established and had grown to a membership of 200,000 had already begun her terminal leave!

* * *

I REMEMBER Col. Hobby that only a couple of months ago she had declared she would stay in uniform until V-J day. There were many reasons, she said, why she had changed her mind; but the chief one was that she felt her mission of organizing the corps and helping to chart its policies had been completed. . . . Now, she was needed more at home than in Washington, she added. . . . Exactly four years ago, she came to Washington—to stay three months. . . . Dec. 7, 1941, she was in Chicago to address a farm women's group. . . . Her plan then was to go from there directly to join her husband, son and daughter in her Houston home. . . . News of Pearl Harbor sent her back to Washington, and her duties multiplied immediately.

Her retirement left a deep sense of personal loss to capital officialdom. In my many years of watching women in public office, I have never seen one accomplish her tasks with more efficiency, grace and dignity than has Oveta Hobby. . . . Her job has been difficult. . . . Any woman who starts a completely new public course in this tradition-ridden city finds herself facing mammoth obstacles of prejudice.

* * *

INSIDE REMARKS and gossips rippled around her and her project from the very outset. . . . What was the need for a women's army corps anyway? Why was a wife and mother (who might better stay at home) chosen as the head? How could the Army ever accept a flock of females as adjuncts to the fighting forces? . . . Col. Hobby weathered the storm of criticism beautifully, and it finally died of boredom with itself. . . . Her corps, founded as an auxiliary, was welcomed into the regular army two years ago; and if you have any doubts as to how the WAC and their original leader rate today with the Army high command, I refer you to Army Chief of Staff, Gen. George Marshall. In short order he will tell you that Col. Hobby and her 100,000 trained women have made a very necessary and highly important contribution toward the prosecution of the war.

* * *

MRS. FRANCIS BIDDLE, wife of the former Attorney General, writes Washington friends that she and her husband have "dug in" to a little cottage at Ocean county, New Jersey, and are leading "a pioneer, back-to-nature" life for a while. Meanwhile, intimates who have that careful mentality soon will pull on the campaign Biddle predict that he will be back in legal harness in Philadelphia by October. . . . Incidentally, rumors are rife that one of Biddle's biggest political enemies, Averell Harriman, head of Union Pacific Railroad, will soon be rejoined in the current government post as United States ambassador to Moscow. . . . Announcement that Robert E. Sherwood was to write the screen play about the career of Gen. "Ike" Eisenhower reminds me of a story he once told about his first experience as a film writer. Seems he had a belated argument with a producer about a script. The quarrel continued unabated until the irate producer stepped to the window and beckoned to Sherwood. "See those two automobiles parked on the street?" he asked. Sherwood nodded. "Notice the little one is young, and the big one mine?" Sherwood nodded again. "Well," triumphantly observed the producer, "when the time comes that you have a car as big as mine, then you can afford to argue with me."

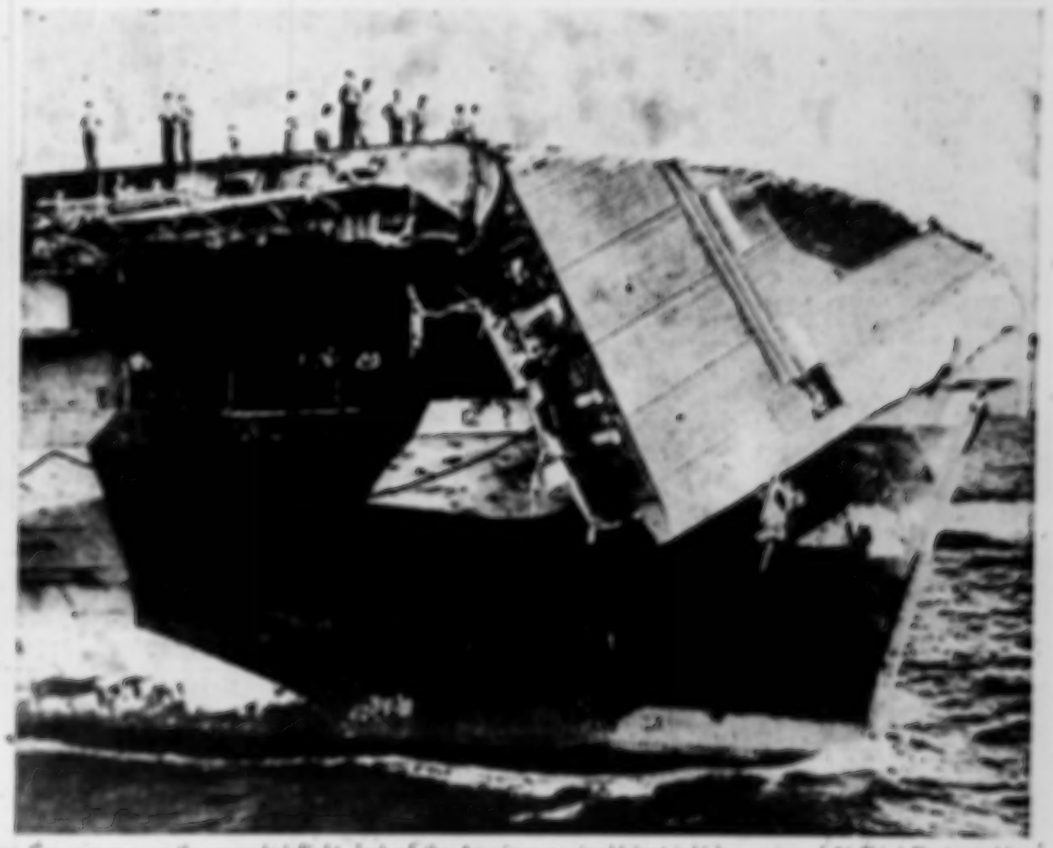
"ANYONE REMEMBER WHAT WE WERE MAD-ING BEFORE THE WAR?"

CITY ATOMIC BOMBS BUILT

This is Richland, Wash.—once a sleepy hamlet—which was turned into a small city by establishment of one of the nation's secret atomic bomb factories. Existence of the plants was disclosed today with the announcement that the devastating weapon had been employed against Japan. In foreground is the business section; in background are homes for thousands of workers.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.

Carrier Hornet Survives Typhoon



Crewmen survey the crumpled flight deck of the American carrier Hornet, which was one of 21 Third Fleet warships damaged in a violent Pacific typhoon last June 5. The Hornet, shown on its way to San Francisco for repairs, aided in the search for missing small craft after the storm abated by backing into the wind and sending planes aloft from its stern. Pilots and gunners of the ship, in 14 months' action, are credited with sinking or damaging 1,270,000 tons of enemy shipping and blasting 1410 Japanese aircraft.

—Associated Press Photo from U. S. Navy.

BOMB PROJECT SCIENTISTS

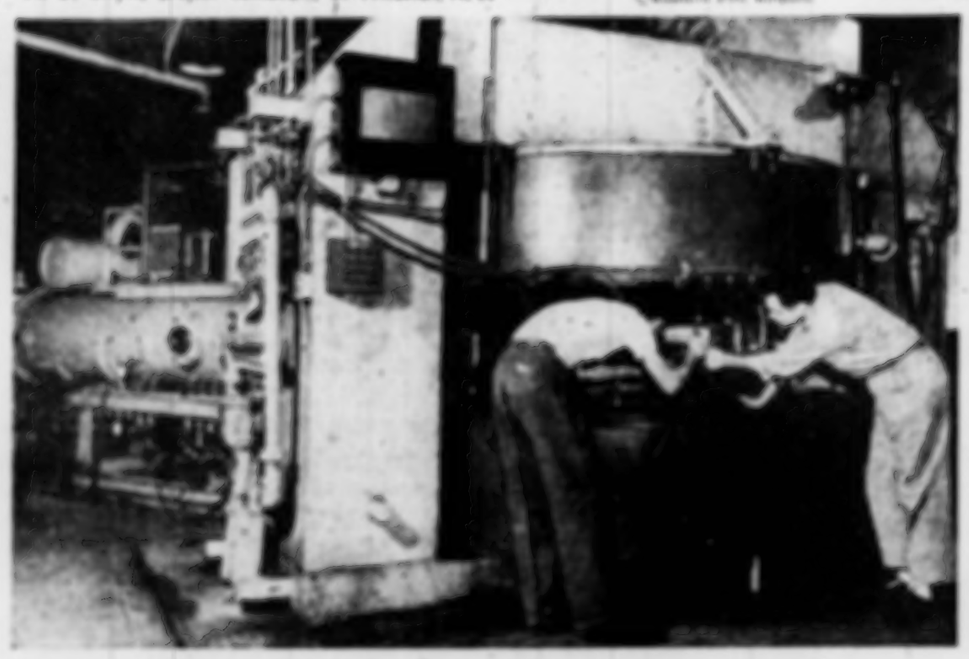
Scientists connected with development of the atomic bomb, which has more power than 20,000 tons of TNT, are shown conferring at Oak Ridge, Tenn., site of one of the three major installations for development of the weapon. From left are: Sir James Chadwick, Great Britain; Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, in charge of the Tennessee project; Dr. Richard C. Tolman of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, Washington, and Dr. H. D. Smyth, project consultant, of Princeton, N. J.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.

HAWAII MARS CRASHES IN BAY

The 72½-ton Hawaii Mars, largest flying boat ever to take the air, split its hull and sank in 20 feet of water when it crash-landed in Chesapeake Bay yesterday leaving only part of its tail assembly and a broken wing above water. One member of the 10-man crew was injured. The ship, one of 20 ordered by the Navy, was launched only two weeks ago.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.



WASHINGTON U. CYCLOTRON

This is the cyclotron at Washington University, used in the investigation of atomic energy problems, basic in the development of the atomic bomb. It is housed on the university campus in a concrete laboratory 10 feet underground, to shield powerful radiations. Atoms of some substances, subject to electron bombardment in the cyclotron, acquire an energy that long has enticed scientists. Putting this energy to work in the form of a bomb has been the great task.

—St. Louis Post-Dispatch Staff Photographs.

ST. LOUIS PARTY IN INDIES

St. Louis soldiers with the Thirteenth Army Air Force in the Dutch East Indies are shown at a "Meet Me in St. Louis" party, held at their base. From left, seated, are: Sgt. Jerry Pelat, 5601 Gresham street; Sgt. Rolla L. Coffman, 5725 Belden drive; Jennings; Pfc. Ha Met Quan, 4111 West Pine boulevard; Cpl. Robert V. Doyle, 8814 St. Charles Rock road; Cpl. Edward D. Dorsey (on whose birthday the party was held), 1302 Temple place; Pfc. Carl Varon, 2010 Mullanphy; Sgt. E. H. Devine, 1915 Telegraph road; Cpl. William H. Stolberg, 5445 Fishman avenue, and Cpl. Frank R. Edelmann Jr., 5423 Webada avenue; standing are Cpl. Walter H. Whitney, 4219 Peck street; Pfc. David H. Nolan, 3667 Shenandoah avenue, and Sgt. Donald McGeveys, 5705 Clemens avenue.

—U. S. Army Air Forces Photo.

HONORED IN IRAN

Col. Audrey M. Bruce (right), on military leave from his St. Louis post with the Illinois Terminal Railroad, is congratulated by Brig. Gen. Donald P. Booth, of the Persian Gulf command, after receiving the Legion of Merit for outstanding service as superintendent of equipment of the Third Military Railway Service in Iran. Col. Bruce's wife lives in Alton.

—Associated Press Photo from U. S. Army.

ENEMY TRAIN BLASTED IN KOREA

Bombs and machine-gun bullets of Navy Search Privateer planes rupture the locomotive boiler of a speeding Japanese passenger train in the flyers' most northerly penetration of Korea from American bases on Okinawa island. The strike is part of a campaign to disrupt enemy communications on the Asia mainland.

—Associated Press Wirephoto via U. S. Navy Radio.

Velvet Rope

By SHERMAN BILLINGSLEY
Managing Director of the Stork Club
(Pinch-Hitting for Walter Winchell)

A NIGHT club manager meets many patrons between the hours of dusk and dawn in the course of 20 years. Most of them, I am happy to report, he is glad to see every time they come in.

The most severe judgment a night club manager can make is when he remarks to himself, of a former patron:

"If I never see him again, it'll be premature."

It is for this latter group that the velvet rope is there.

The folks we like to see may be from Seattle, from Des Moines, from Toledo or from Park Avenue. They may never have been to the Club before.

But it's an old-as-but (and some of my staff always are interested in odds) that the man on the velvet rope knows from the first glance and the first approach of the prospective patron if he and his party will be an addition to the club.

* * *

IF HE HAS called in advance, identified himself, told us how many are in his party, at what hour they will arrive, explained their needs for dinner or supper, better yet, placed his food order in advance, he is greeted warmly. Particularly if he arrives promptly, at the hour he said he would.

It's not a bad idea, as an alternative to ordering in advance, if he gives the reservation clerk an idea of how elaborate a dinner he wants and leaves the ordering of it to the head-waiter. The head-waiter, chances are, knows more about ordering a good dinner than the patron. That's one of the reasons why he's a head-waiter.

This pleasant patron, and most of the people I've met after dark in the last 20 years are in this category—pleasant—does not have a noisy party with him. He and his friends have not warmed up for their night club visit with too many rounds at home. They are not going to be an annoyance to other tables within ear-shot.

His conversation and that of his friends will not compete with the orchestra, nor mar the efforts of an entertainer who is doing his best to add enjoyment to the patrons' evening.

This pleasant patron will be appreciative of good service, good food, and of course he will get it.

* * *

BUT DON'T MISTAKE ME. Just because he is pleasant he doesn't need to be a chump. If he is served with a cracked dish, or a chipped glass (never in the Stork, of course), or a bent fork, he calls his waiter's attention to it immediately. Not stridently, but pleasantly. And the error is corrected promptly. This pleasant patron tips well. Not extravagantly, although the instinct to tip some to be toward overtips upward, to correct mistake. But certainly 15 per cent of his check or more likely 15 to 20. Some of the thousands of New York visitors, many of them making their first visit, are in something of a quandary as to tipping. The patron may figure that the staff of a place which certainly is not on a cafeteria price level, may expect that the patrons can afford to be generous. And he's certainly right in that. But if he tips a generous 10 per cent, he owes no one an apology.

* * *

THIS PLEASANT PATRON, to continue the picture of my ideal, does not expect to be introduced to every celebrity who is in the club. He does not expect the manager to have a drink with him. He's got good sense enough to know that the manager has a business to run, quite a demanding one, and he can't do it if he takes a drink with every patron who feels sociable.

He does not make a pitch at the pretty girl who brings her tray of cigarettes. He is pleasant with her, rather than persuasive. Since she has heard the how-about-it-after story before, he probably wouldn't get to first base anyway.

This pleasant patron is not a table-hopper. He enjoys his own party and he stays with it. He never gets into a fight, or close to one. If some pesty visitor tries to embroil him in talk, he avoids it. He knows that no patron was ever right in a night club fight.

He doesn't explode if the management, not knowing him, or not knowing him that well, declines to cash a check for him. He knows that most restaurants and night clubs could paper the place with bad ones.

* * *

WHEN I STARTED THIS, I had meant to outline the ideal patron, the one who is liked and welcomed by every one on the staff, from manager to bus boy, and then go on to picture the one that nobody likes to see. But I don't believe that will be necessary, for in telling the things that make a good patron welcome, I have outlined, by inference, the qualities that make a bad one bad. Most of the folks I meet, from Grand Rapids, Mich., and Lafayette, Ind., from Madison avenue and from St. Louis, Mo., are the pleasant kind.

I'm a lucky guy.

Always have been.

Time for Decision

By Christopher Billopp

WHEN a momentous domestic question is to be settled a wife may turn to her husband and say, "Now you decide."

In leaving the decision to him she suggests that he is the sturdy oak and she the clinging vine. By that simple request she refutes his unending contention that she is always telling him what to do.

If he is the sort of man whose head is easily turned, he will feel puffed up over the grave responsibility that has been entrusted to him. Without considering the risks involved he may go boldly ahead and make the decision.

Too late he will discover that the question involved has been very carefully selected. By shrewd calculation his wife has reached the conclusion that the chances of being wrong are about 10 to one. With such odds against him he is more than likely to lose.

And, if he loses? She will remind him that she left it entirely to him, and see what has happened. He certainly used poor judgment. She naturally assumed that with all his business training he would have developed sound judgment.

Now he will realize why so often she goes ahead and does things without consulting him. At the time he made the decision she felt it was the wrong one. But she didn't stop him for fear of being accused of nagging.

On the other hand, should he be so lucky as to hit upon the one chance out of 10 of being right and modestly allude to the fact, she will reply: "I knew all along that if you were right you would crow about it."

And so when a husband is told "You decide," he soberly ignores it to ignore the implied compliment and says, "No dear, I leave it entirely up to you."

They'll Do It Every Time -:- By Jimmy Hatlo

DID YOU ADVERTISE FOR A RECEPTIONIST?
WOW! DON'T WASTE ANY TIME, BOSS! HIRE HER! WHAT A DRESSER! WHAT A FRONT FOR THE OFFICE! WE CAN RAISE PRICES TEN PERCENT WITH HER AT THE DESK..
YUH-YUH-YUH-COME TO WORK MONDAY.
SO SHE SHOWED UP ON MONDAY AND THEREAFTER LOOKING SOMETHING LIKE THIS
E.W. MUELLER, M.D.
MARY ALTHEIMER, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Your Stars

By Marion Drew

WHAT TO EXPECT TOMORROW.
Due to Leo.

General Tendencies—Looks like travel for the latter part of this week, maybe coming as soon as Wednesday. The results may be delayed but will doubtless be to your advantage if you will give them time to develop. You are apt to be too impatient at this time and in a mood to hurry others along. This surely pays — either at this time or at any other time. Try to begin your new projects late Wednesday or early on Thursday if possible, rather than tomorrow.

If Tomorrow Is Your Birthday.

Your coming year seems very changeable, with the emphasis placed upon personal relationships. If you are unmarried this is apt to be favorable, but if you are already settled in affections, then you may experience some inward turmoil. Watch November and next March for events which may work toward your advancement in both business and home affairs. On the whole, the period should be a good one.

Tomorrow's Watchword — Falling in love is an experience which some people never have. Many tell me of their lives, and it amazes me that so few have a real understanding of an emotion which is commonly supposed to be given to all. Of course, they avoid much anxiety by this lack, and are able to concentrate upon money-making and such, but "Let no one who longs be called altogether unhappy," as J. M. Barrie wrote, "Even long unreturned has its rainbow."

Spaghetti With Tuna Fish Sauce

Eight ounces (a bags spaghetti; one clove garlic; a bright onion; can of tuna; 2 one onion, chopped; one c ll can tomato paste; five cups water; salt and pepper.

Drain oil from tuna fish and heat oil in a large skillet. Add onion and sauté until a light brown. Add tomato paste. Mix well and add water. Cook down to about two and one-half cups. Add tuna fish and seasonings and heat through. Meanwhile cook spaghetti for nine minutes in two quarts boiling water to which the garlic clove has been added. Drain. Discard garlic clove and add to tuna fish mixture. Mix thoroughly and serve immediately.

Common Sense Medicine

HEMORRHOIDS, or piles to the laity, are mostly veins of dilated veins. When they occur outside the lower opening of the bowels and are covered by skin they are called external hemorrhoids. When they occur just inside the opening and are covered by mucous membrane they are known as internal hemorrhoids. They may appear separately but often appear simultaneously.

External hemorrhoids develop when the veins beneath the skin of the margins become involved by infection. Infection leads to dilation of the veins which in turn makes them very become varicose. The varicose veins cause the skin to become redundant and the hemorrhoid is the result. Internal hemorrhoids are also composed of varicose veins, but these are under the mucous membrane of the rectum. Internal hemorrhoids may protrude through the opening, influenced by straining and produce much pain and discomfort.

Hemorrhoids may be present for a time and produce no symptoms until a fissure or thrombosis occurs. A fissure is a break in the mucous membrane and thrombosis is clotting of the blood in the veins of the hemorrhoid. Inflammation and pain are associated with fissure and thrombosis to a varying degree.

What causes hemorrhoids? Sedentary occupation associated with constipation seems to be a factor though frequently laborers and other active, hard working persons are victims of this condition. Pregnancy because of the presence of the pregnant uterus on the pelvic veins and delivery of the baby with its trauma on the rectal region is unquestionably another cause.

In the male, prostatic gland obstruction of the advanced type, accompanied by difficult urinating produces hemorrhoids. Treating the hemorrhoids in this instance without relieving the prostatic obstruction is useless. Maybe one or a combination of these factors mentioned are sufficient to produce hemorrhoids. Middle adult life is the usual age though they may occur at any age and have even been noted in infants. The symptoms complained of vary from the patient noting a lump protruding following some effort at stool with or without blood. Pain moderate to severe, sharp in character after straining at stool may be present and persists for a long time afterwards. Any one of these signs may be present alone or in combination.

The examination of a patient with hemorrhoids must be thorough and should include rectal palpation, and rectal examination through the proctoscope and sigmoidoscope. These two instruments are for viewing the interior of the rectum, the proctoscope for the inspection of the rectum and the sigmoidoscope for inspection above the rectum. This is done because your doctor appreciates the fact that sometimes serious rectal conditions may be present complicating the hemorrhoids. Most of the hemorrhoid patients are middle age or over and cancer must be excluded. Fissures and fistulae, tuberculosis, tumors and infections are also to be eliminated. Ulceration and prolapse of internal hemorrhoids is important to determine.

The treatment is surgical or conservative, this determination depending on the findings and associated complications. It is therefore obvious that consulting your physician is necessary to obtain the best results. Neglect will eventually compel you to seek medical advice, so why delay? Then again if the hemorrhoids become infected, ulcerations and abscesses may form and hemorrhage varying in severity may occur. Lastly some other serious complication may be present and there is always the possibility of cancer.

DR. EDWARD WHITE ROBERTSON.

MY DAY

By Eleanor Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Sunday

WHEN the communique finally came from the Big Three meeting, it partially satisfied many curious people. I have listened over the radio and watched in the press the grants and lamentations of correspondents who felt they were wasting their time and the money of those who employed them, since no news was reaching this country from Potsdam. I have taken these wails quite calmly, however, for any sensible person knows that until the final decisions are reached there is bound to be constant shifting of position among individuals representing great interests, and if each shift were reported, it would minimize the chance of ultimate agreement.

We choose the best people we have to go to these meetings, and we ought to be willing to wait until they are ready to report on what they have accomplished. In no other way can we hope to get the most favorable atmosphere for their negotiations.

* * *

I HAVE SEEN some adverse comment because this first communique does not state whether the Soviet Union, in joining with Great Britain, China and the United States in the war against Japan, I have no more knowledge than anybody else as to what we will eventually be told, but it seems to me only common sense to say nothing about what is going to be done until it actually is done. In military affairs, the element of surprise has great advantages. If you announce everything through the press beforehand to the world, you remove all opportunity to use surprise as a military asset.

The decisions on Poland were, of course, to be expected.

The war reparations are planned seems to me sensible, and the breaking up of German cartels is a great safeguard. The setting up of a new council which will meet in London by Sept. 1 and continue working out the details of the peace and the final arrangements with the satellites of the Axis countries would seem to be very wise.

* * *

I AM GLAD we are out in the open as opposed to governments which collaborated with the Axis. It is a relief to know where we stand as regards France Spain and the present Argentine government. I am glad that in the new council Chinese and French representatives will join the Big Three, which becomes the Big Five, but I think it is a wise decision that representatives of the Big Three may continue to meet and discuss questions of primary interest to them.

TODAY'S PATTERNS

You'll be an ace o sewing home to in this sizzy sewing frock. Pattern 4858 has button front, which means easy ironing, easy on and off.

Pattern 4858 comes in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. Size 16 takes 3¼ yards 39-inch fabric; ½ yard contrast.

Send 20 cents in coin for this pattern to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Pattern Department, P. O. Box 120, Station O, New York 11, N. Y. Print name, address, zone, size, style number.

Order the Sewing Album 1941 Summer Pattern Book. Cool styles as smart as they are easy to sew. Printed in home arts FREE pattern for hat, bag, and gloves. Send 15 cents more for your copy.

Trimmings-minded? Get started on those "His and Hers" motifs. Practical and decorative, they'll make linens you'll eagerly use.

Both easy stitchery results in colorful decorations for your towels. Pattern 848 has transfer of 12 motifs averaging 3x3½ inches.

Send 15 cents in coins for this pattern to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Needlecraft Department, P. O. Box 120, Station O, New York 11, N. Y. Print pattern number, name, address, zone.

Fifteen cents more brings you our new 1941 Needlecraft Catalogue . . . 80 illustrations of designs for embroidery, tops, knitting, crochet, quilts, needlecraft . . . a free doll pattern printed right in catalogue.

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EVERY MORNING
MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY
10 to 10:30 a. m.
KSD
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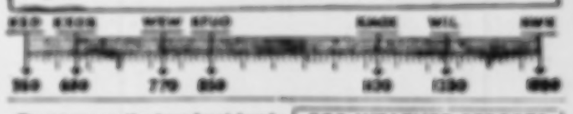


Programs on the broadcast band scheduled for today include:

4 P. M.

5 P. M.

6 P. M.

7 P. M.

8 P. M.

9 P. M.

10 P. M.

11 P. M.

12 MIDNIGHT.

FOR WEATHER REPORTS
Tune to KSD
At 6, 6:45, 7:45, 8:30 and 11 A. M., 12 Noon, 5:30, 10:30 and 11 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

NEWS AND COMMENT ON KSD
8, 9:30, 6, Outstate News, 6:45, 7, 7:45, 8:30, 9, 11 a. m., 12 noon, 12:45, 6, 9:30, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 10:30, 11, 11:30 p. m., 12 midnight, 12:30, 12:55 a. m.

LISTEN TO H. V. KALTENBORN'S News Comment on KSD Monday Through Friday at 6:45 p. m.

DR. ROLAND G. USHER News Analyst Monday Through Friday At 10:45 P. M.

ASSAILS OPA STATEMENT ON ALLOTMENTS OF MEAT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—The restaurant industry Advisory Committee of the Office of Price Administration yesterday accused the agency's rationing chief of "presenting a distorted picture" of the amount of meats allotted to public eating places.

In a letter to Price Administrator Chester Bowles, George S. LaMaronge, Advisory Committee chairman, rejected a retraction of "misstatements" he said were made before the Senate Small Business Committee last Monday by Max McCullough, deputy in charge of rationing.

LaMaronge wrote that McCullough was quoted to the effect that restaurants get 20 per cent more meat a customer than the housewife can buy. McCullough said last night that his statement concerned only about 20 per cent of all the eating places; those with the highest allotments for a meal. The average cafe allotment would be considerably less than 20 per cent, McCullough explained.

RADIO FAVORITES TODAY

Drama.

P.M.
1:00 KSD, drama tribute to a Congressional Medal of Honor winner, Sgt. John Basilone; Lowell Thomas, master of ceremonies.
8:30 KMOX, Pat O'Brien in a drama of the sea.
9:00 KMOX, Screen Guild Show; Bette Davis, Otto Kruger, Charles Dingle in "The Little Foxes."

Quiz Shows.

P.M.
8:30 KSD, Dr. I. Q., the Mental Banker.

Comedy.

P.M.
7:30 KMOX, Mary Astor in The Merry Life of Mary Christmas.

Music.

P.M.
7:30 KSD, Eleanor Steber, the soprano; symphonic orchestra led by Howard Barlow.
8:00 KSD, Marian Anderson, the contralto; symphonic orchestra led by Don Voorhees.
8:30 KSD, Blue Stevens, the singer.
KWK, Spotlight Bands.
9:00 KSD, Fuzzy Faith Concert; Josephine Antoine, soprano; Reinhold Schmidt, basso; Angelo Rafaelli, tenor.
10:00 KSD, The Supper Club, Martin Block, M. C.; Ted Steele and his orchestra; guest, Dunninger, the mentalist.

Variety.

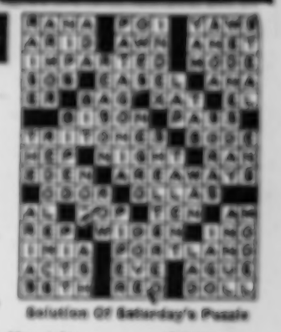
P.M.
9:00 KWK, Dave Elman's Auction Gallery.

Commentators.

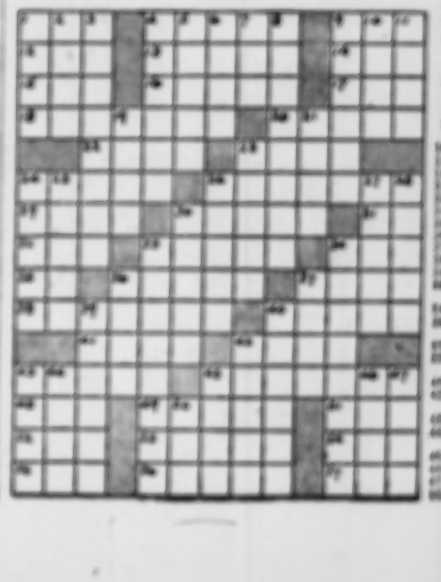
P.M.
6:15 KSD, World News Roundup; John W. Vandercook and NBC correspondents.
6:45 KSD, H. V. Kaltenborn.
10:45 KSD, Dr. Roland G. Usher.

TIRES
6.00-16 High Tread $6.65
At All SITE STATIONS

Crossword Puzzle



Solution Of Saturday's Puzzle



ACROSS
1. Pet with
6. Speed contests
8. Tree
10. Grassland
13. Growing out
14. Latin: conjunction
15. Swedish coin
16. Honey collector
17. Kinds
18. Gladly received
20. Cad's speech
22. Secret
23. Cut with scissors
24. English county
26. Degree
28. Harrowing alone
29. Partial darkness
31. Negative
32. Unit of work
33. Laminated rock
34. Pine
35. Public notice
36. Goes finally
37. Delays
38. Part of hair given a bond's trust
40. Vehicles on runners
41. Common herd
42. Persons up the air
43. Long-legged bird
45. Strips
46. Turn to the left
47. Burning
51. Electrified particle
52. Anger
53. Capital of Delaware
54. Mountain: comb. form
55. Crazy
56. Rub out
57. Bored

DOWN
1. In a line
2. Venture
3. Habitation
4. Distant
5. Kind of route
6. Container
7. Summer: French
8. Music under milady's window
9. Throws into ecstasy
10. Jump
11. Act out of sorts
12. Quotidian
13. Weary
14. Hot drink
15. Bundle of grain
16. Cured
17. Large fish
18. Finished
19. Forbids
20. Rot
22. Defensive fortification
24. Dishes
25. Sighting remark
27. Wings
28. Garden implement
29. Sign-over
31. Engages for service
33. Large boat
34. Ancient Irish capital
36. Prime dance
37. Pulled apart
38. Ice coverage
39. In favor of

My OPINION

By MARTHA CARR

Dear Martha Carr:

I am age 17. I fell in love with a sailor and then discovered him to be already engaged. He admitted it himself but told me he loves me best, but doesn't want to tell the other girl as and hurt her. I believe he does love me for we are alike and very congenial. Every time I date him I feel guilty, thinking of his girl back home. A month ago I met a soldier recently discharged from the service. He writes me every day and wants me to accept an engagement ring from him, though I have only seen him once. I have no intention of doing that but don't know how to make him stop writing such sentimental letters. Do you think I should stop writing to make him get over me? His says he never goes out with other girls and wants to make me promise not to date any boys. What shall I do?

L. V.

Letters intended for this column must be addressed to Martha Carr of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mrs. Carr will answer all questions of general interest, but of course, cannot give advice in matters of a purely legal or medical nature. Those who do not care to have their letters published may enclose an addressed and stamped envelope for personal reply.

You feel guilty every time you date the sailor, and rightly so. If you are a smart girl as well as an honorable one you will stop associating with another girl's fiance. You will be smart also not to promise any boy to go steady when you are so uncertain of your own mind as you seem to be at present. Tell the sailor you will stop writing unless he can agree to keep his letters on a friendly level and not a sentimental one.

* * *

Dear Martha Carr:

MY BOY FRIEND has just returned after nine months at sea. He brought me some lovely gifts. When we started home I left these things at his house, which has practically been my second home while he has been away. My parents think I should not have done this. Was I wrong? Another thing, I never know just how to thank anyone when they give me presents, and I'm afraid I sound as if I don't appreciate things sometimes. How can I improve so people will realize I am so grateful when remembering and do like their gifts very much?

It does seem it would have appeared a little more appreciative had you gathered up the boy's gifts as if they were too precious to part with, and taken them to your own house. However, since you spend so much time at his it may have seemed perfectly natural to him for you to have left them with his mother. Self-consciousness will often make young people, sometimes even older ones, seem rude. Instead of thinking how you sound when you thank someone who gives you something or does you a favor, think of the donor instead. Think how thoughtful and kind he was to have remembered you. In addition try to remember how disappointed you have sometimes felt when you took time and thought over doing something nice for a friend and received scant thanks in return. Form the habit of graciousness. It is one of woman's loveliest traits.

* * *

IN ANSWER TO "My Hardest Problem": You can't tell the boy how much you love him when you are uncertain of his feelings regarding you. The fact that he intends to finish college could well be why he hasn't told you of his feeling. On the other hand he may be the kind who simply likes to pet and coquette any date he may have to fall in with the notion with no affection involved. You should be able to judge if he is this type. Be sure first, try to keep the friendship on a low pressure plane. Keep in touch with the boy by correspondence when he returns to school. You are still young enough that you can afford to wait and most not beaten matters. Sometimes apparent indifference will accomplish results that nothing else will.

* * *

IN ANSWER TO "E. D.": For a pen pal I suggest you write the International Friendship League, 41 Mount Vernon street, Boston, Mass.

* * *

IN ANSWER TO "Desirous": My "Sub-Deb" and "Popularity Hints" leaflets will answer all those questions which are bothering you. Send me a stamped, self addressed envelope and you shall have them.

* * *

IN ANSWER TO "Worried": The solution could be for your girl friend to find herself a boy friend, or your boy friend find one for her. Then you can go foursome to the movie and everybody happy.

Social Problems

By Emily Post

THE following questions are about an "at home" to celebrate the thirtieth wedding anniversary of the questioner's parents:

"(1) Should Mother and Father receive in the living room or in the reception room? (The music will be in the reception room as the piano is there.) (2) Should my two sisters and I receive with them. (3) Is a large wedding cake served or is it just an ornament? (4) If served, when would the "bride and groom" cut it? (5) What is done with gifts? Are these sent ahead of time shown as at a wedding? Are these brought, opened?"

(1) Not in the room with the music. Either move the piano or receive in the living room. (2) Yes, if you prefer. Otherwise greet guests at the door and act as ushers. (3) It should be served. (4) They cut it when guests have thinned out and they can go into the dining room. (Late-comers greet them there.) (5) Because comparatively few are received and a display of them would be embarrassing to the many who send none, anniversary presents very seldom are shown. Opening gifts by those to a receiving line is also very inpractical—opening china would be unusually so.

* * *

DEAR MRS. POST: I am giving a big "lunch-at-little-tables" on my birthday. Should gifts brought me be opened for everyone to see or put aside until my guests have gone? I ask this because some of the guests who know it is my birthday may bring presents; others who don't can't!

Answer: Wait until at least most of those who brought none have gone. I am supposing your intimate friends will be the ones to bring presents and also to linger longest.

* * *

DEAR MRS. POST: How shall I go about buying a wedding ring for the bridegroom? I suppose I buy his ring just as he buys mine. Shall we go together to get both of them or how is generally done?

Answer: Quite right—you go together. You buy his and he buys yours.

Fishing for Fishermen Without Licenses

A Day in the Life of Men Who Patrol Meramec River in Search of State Law Violators

By F. A. Jehymer

A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch

STEELVILLE, Mo., Aug. 6.

THE young woman sitting in a boat moored to the bank ahead, dangling a line in an eddy, wasn't bothering anybody, not even the fish, which weren't biting that morning, but when a long, rakish outboard motorboat came chugging around the bend and headed for shore she knew that she was in for it, for that was the law coming in and she didn't have a license.

Wayland Ford of Sullivan, district supervisor of the Missouri Conservation Commission, and Riley Gladden of Steelville, warden, patrolling the upper Meramec, had taken to the water at Meramec State Park to check up on the fishermen who might be out that day and the young woman was their first catch.

It was pretty evident that she knew she had been caught, for as the patrol boat came circling around and some allegorist or let her pole drag in the wa and sat helplessly, smiling g illy to hide her dismay.

"Are they biting?" Ford asked genially.

"I should say not. I haven't caught a thing except a lousy turtle. Lookee."

She held up her stringer with nothing on it.

Pleasant conversation, but that wasn't the point. "Let me see your license," said Ford, but she didn't have a license. She didn't think she needed one just to sit in the boat and dangle a line in the water. But that was fishing, Ford explained, and she had to have a license to do it. Her interlocutor came and sat beside her on the bank and long the tirades. She laughed as Ford made out a ticket and told h m to go see the judge. After all, was no adventure, being an ex- as arrested. It would be someth g to tell about back home.

They waited to know what the judge would probably do to them. Ford told them that was up to the judge, but meanwhile wouldn't be too hard on them if they talked nice to him.

That didn't work. Gladden exclaimed when the patrol boat was again in midstream, that they could help the judge out of fixing them and making them take out a license, but if they weren't ugly about it he would probably let them off with a small fine. Nobody wanted to be hard on thoughtless violators. With willful offenders, sinners and cheaters who tried to outwit the warden, it could be quite different.

On the last trip along here, a man and his wife and two boys were fishing as the patrol boat approached. Gladden, watching them, saw the man take a string of fish from the water and hand it to one of the boys, who ran up the bank with it and hid it.

As the boat landed Gladden said, "Go and get your fish, boy." The boy looked at his father. "Go, go and get 'em, son," he said. The boy brought them from hiding. Examination showed that the catch was legal, but the man had been afraid that it wasn't. Gladden let him off with a lecture on the sin of teaching the boy to be an outlaw.

* * *

TWO men in a boat, pulling into shore below and watching over their shoulders, might have to—up to something from the way they acted, but they said they had been fishing an hour and hadn't caught a thing, for the water was a little cloudy from the previous night's rain. Their licenses were all right, except one of them didn't bear the driver's name in the lower left-hand corner as it should, and he was advised to sign on the line.

Across the st a man had a seine in his boat Ford examined it and shook his ad. The mesh looked too sma. He measured it and sure enou it was six to the inch instead of four as the law requires. A was to be expected, some of the minnows in the bucket were too small.

The fisherman was sorry. He hadn't meant to do wrong. The man who sold it to him told him it was legal. That was too bad, said Ford, but game wardens couldn't keep dealers from selling illegal nets. All that they could do was to see to it that the law wasn't violated in their use. "We can't keep anybody from selling you a gun," he augmented. "It's what you do with it." He confiscated the net and gave the man a ticket to the J ge at Steelville.

Farmer Arth r Hunter and his wife sitting in their boat, had friendly greeting for the wardens, for they had nothing to fear. Their tent line was properly tagged. They had just married and hadn't received anything yet, but they were going to stay all day.

Ford spoke well of Farmer Hunter as the patrol boat sped on. There was always co-operation from him and never complaint, even when the fines ate his soup. One day he counted 56 of them. He just grinned then over and laughed about it. "There they go! a little," he said, "but what of it."

* * *

FISHERMEN were out an exceptional when the law was new. Once in a while a fellow caught doing wrong was downright ugly about it. Like that one who cut his stringer loose when he saw the patrol approaching and pretended he hadn't caught anything. Rarely a fisherman questioned the authority of the warden and wanted a fight. For such Gladden carried his badge and a blackjack and a .38 special which usually were sufficiently persuasive. The warden didn't have any use for the .38 that day except to take a quick shot at a copperhead that was killed by Ford with the paddle.

Opposite the Meramec Caverns a man winding in his reel said yes, he had a license all right but it was up at the cabin. That was one of the things that filled the patience of the wardens. Fishermen were always leaving their licenses at home or in their cars. "Go get it," Ford ordered, "and hereafter keep it on you. You wouldn't leave your automobile license somewhere, would you? No, of course not. Well, it was the same with the fishing license. The law said you should carry it so you or that you could show it to anybody who had a right to have it."

A fallen tree, unfurnished by the spring flood, lay half across the stream. The boat had to go under the top branches. "We'll jump the bar," said Ford, "and as soon as we are over, duck." The boat cleared the bottom, but more it and then came the duck, with an eye aloft to see a game egret in evening half there. It was a caution suggested by Elmer Hendricks, a top guide in the County, who tells about the time when he was on a float down the Meramec and drifted against an overhanging willow, shaking loose a water moccasin which dropped and dropped itself around his neck.

The man standing on the bank holding a rod who reached for his hip pocket when the patrol boat approached drew nothing more deadly than his license. He laughed as he produced it. "There warden," he said, "are the fly rops in St. Louis. You take one look and you know what they are. Pretty slim guys, though, those wardens." Looking for sympathy he told of having a big one. "There's a big catfish in here," he said, "and I aim to get him." The warden wished him luck.

Two men in a long green outboard were not doing any good and were about to pull out with a 15-inch rock perch, eight sunfish and a turtle, their only catch.

The fishing wasn't good and the hunting wasn't good for the warden. Not like it was on the Fourth of July. That day they made this run and checked 126 fishermen and caught 13 violators, which was a pretty good string. Four of the cases were for catching channel cat out of season, two for allowing their permits and one for changing the date. One was the fellow who put lines his stringer. He denied it in court, but the judge made it $25 and costs. The others were fined for not having permits.

The man in the boat tied up among the willows, was fixing to stay a while, as shown by the grocery sack of camp stuff and the skillet in his boat. If only he could get something to fry. Maybe he would get a few sunfish anyway. They were small, but they would do. What was the limit on sunfish, he wanted to know.

"Depends on what you call a sunfish," said Ford. "On the bluegill the limit is 25. On the yellow bellies there's no limit. The man said thanks, maybe he would get enough for a meal.

Below the boat riffle the motor quit and the boat drifted. "What do you do in a case like that?" inquired Gladden, and Ford said a little oar might help. Gladden poured some in and said it did make a difference.

Across from where a boy was drowned the week before from a boat that was swept into a drift pile there was a bait hucker on the shore and five poles out over the water but not a fisherman to be seen. It looked suspicious. It looked more so when Gladden, scanning the woods, saw a man in a blue shirt behind a tree. A little camouflage would have helped. The boat hooked and the man came out from behind the tree. Why did he have five poles out when he shouldn't have more than three? There had been a couple of men fishing with him but they had gone down on the bar. Gladden scouted among the trees but didn't find anything wrong. "I always wonder a little when I see a man behind a tree," said Gladden, and the man said he didn't blame him for that, but he wasn't really hiding. He was looking for grasshoppers. It looked like something was wrong around there but the wardens couldn't put a finger on it.

Around the bend was a tent line with the tag flapping from the shore post. The man who had put it out came from the bushes and proved to be a lightcomplexioned negro, for he had used the same tag for five years, citing his license numbers from year to year. A. C. Farmer of 3411 Walnuk avenue, St. Louis, was also there with his license. It was the first time he had been asked to show it and he was rather proud, considering it an honor.

The man who stood on the bank in his undies was guilty out of luck. He had fallen into the water and that was his suit drying up there on the limb. He declared himself a bankrupt by saying he didn't have a thing in the world to show for his morning's work. He did catch a sunfish but it got away when he was pouring the water out of his bucket.

Mrs. Flora Benninger of Normandy and Mrs. Olga Murphy of 3738 Grandin avenue, St. Louis, had had better luck. Angling at the shore line they held up a fair-sized grunt to show that they had not fished in vain.

* * *

NOT much escaped the eagle eyes of Ford and Gladden, taking turns as lookouts. Three pairs of shoes sitting in the sand were, to the inexperient accountant, just three pairs of shoes, but the wardens suspected that three weasers had made themselves scarce and perhaps had a reason for doing so. The boat was shoved and a sharp watch was kept and the weasers were found on an inlet below the bar. They had all that it took for a little bullhead fishing, but they said they were just messing around. Their licenses were in their clothes up on the bank.

The woman with two boys playing at fishing was really stared when she was questioned. She had a license but it was in the car, half a mile back. Ford gave her a lecture and a code book which he advised her to study, and she said she would. He ordered her to mail her license to him, so that he could see if it was all right and she, greatly relieved that she was not going to be arrested, gave her solemn promise that she would.

Two men in a boat had all that it took, two bottles of beer and two licenses which they carried in their helmets. They had tried all kinds of fishing, minnow, fly and cast, and the fish wouldn't bit on a disgraced thing.

So it went, and the wardens, adding up at the end of the trip, at the St. Clair bridge, found that in the 61 miles they had checked 40 people, sent two to the judge and ordered a third to mail in her license. It wasn't like it used to be when the law was new. Then they used to make 30 or 40 arrests in a day. Nine seines, eight or 10 trot lines were considered quite a day's catch. At first fishermen looked on the law as something to beat if they could and they took long chances. Now they know better, because there was no telling when one of those long, rakish boats would come around the bend and that meant a ticket for sixinfore, and there was no fooling about it.

Violators, Gladden said, were about evenly divided between country and city fishermen. That made it easier to catch them, for no love was lost between them. The country men felt that the law favored the city fellers and the city fellers thought the woodpeckers were getting the best of it, so they didn't mind doing a little informing or at least testifying when the proof was needed to have the law on somebody in the other group.

Ford and Gladden, their day's work done, were well satisfied with the results, for these showed that most of the fishermen were obeying the law, and that was what they liked. Regulations, after all, were not to make things hard for the fishermen, but only to make better fishing for all.

Spiced Haddock Fillets

One and a half pounds haddock fillets, three tablespoons butter or margarine (melted), one tablespoon vinegar, one teaspoon grated onion, one-eighth teaspoon ground cloves, a half teaspoon salt, a half teaspoon pepper, one teaspoon paprika, one-fourth cup ammia.

Place haddock fillets in a shallow baking dish. Combine the butter or margarine, vinegar, onion, cloves, salt, pepper and paprika, mix thoroughly and pour over the fish. Place in the refrigerator for one hour. Then bake at 350 degrees F. minutes.

Dip liver in hot water before dicing or chopping to save juices.

Contract Bridge

By Ely Culbertson

THE declarer's error in today's deal was in hoping for a position of cards which, if it had existed, would have done him no good!

South, dealer.
Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH
♠ Q963
♥ K42
♦ J98
♣ J97

WEST
♠ J764
♥ Q J 10
♦ 732
♣ A53

EAST
♠ A10
♥ A 10 9 8 3
♦ 1064
♣ 862

SOUTH
♠ K875
♥ 6
♦ A K Q 5
♣ K Q 10 4

The bidding

South	West	North	East
1 diamond	Pass	1 no trump	Pass
2 spades	Pass	3 spades	Pass
4 spades	Pass	Pass	Pass

The contract was none too sound, but let's overlook that point.

West opened the heart queen; dummy's king was put in; East won and returned a heart. South had no choice but to ruff, and his next move was to lead a low trump to the queen. As he explained later, he had hoped to find West with exactly six and one trump; West would duck, of course, to retain his side's chance for two trump tricks, but the queen would hold and declarer would play low on the trump returns from dummy, thus forcing out the ace. Actually, of course, the queen was smothered by East, and declarer no longer had any play for the contract.

Declarer's "hope" had been sadly miscalculated! Suppose the trumps had been divided as he wanted them to be. The South hand had already been shortened by the heart ruff; when West took his suppositious trump ace on the second round of the suit, he certainly would lead another heart and South's ruff would take his last trump, the queen, thus leaving East with a sure trump trick.

The crux of the play was that after the South hand was shortened in trumps, with another force imminent, success depended on precisely the opposite tie of adverse trumps from the one declarer attempted to capitalize. Only if East had the ace and one trump could South hold his loss to one trick in the suit. Hence, the proper line was to enter dummy with a diamond, then to lead a low trump toward the king. When it held, another trump lead, ducked in dummy, would drive out the ace and leave the vital queen in dummy.

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GRIN AND BEAR IT—By Lichty

"Oh, the trip wasn't too bad!—I met a nice symbolic branch of fellows in my berth!"

HENRY—By Carl Anderson

ROOM AND BOARD—By Gene Ahern

AHEM!—UNLESS MY EYES ARE PLAYING ME FALSE, THAT HAS ALL THE ASPECTS OF A GENUINE BEAR!—HMMM! WAS TOO REALISTIC WITH MY GROWLING LIKE A BEAR!

DONALD DUCK—By Walt Disney

Believe It or Not! by RIPLEY

BUMPED OFF!
AN ITALIAN SAILOR WAS SLEEPING ON THE DECK OF AN ITALIAN DESTROYER WHEN IT ACCIDENTALLY COLLIDED WITH AN AMERICAN ROCKET SHIP —
THE IMPACT BUMPED THE SAILOR OFF THE ITALIAN SHIP AND ONTO THE DECK OF THE AMERICAN SHIP!
BOTH SHIPS CONTINUED ON THEIR WAY

BLONDIE—By Chic Young

THE LOCK WAS SNAPPED SHUT ON THE BATHROOM DOOR AND WE CAN'T GET IN THERE
I SENT FOR THE LOCKSMITH, BUT HE CAN'T GET HERE UNTIL TOMORROW
I'LL PUT UP THIS LADDER SO WE CAN CLIMB INTO THE BATHROOM THRU THE WINDOW
BLONDIE, I NEED SOAP —YOU'LL HAVE TO GO OUTSIDE AND CLIMB THE LADDER TO HAND IT TO ME!
THIS IS GOING TO BE TERRIBLY INCONVENIENT

LI'L ABNER—By Al Capp

NANCY—By Ernie Bushmiller

LO, SLUGGO—WANT TO JOIN ME?
NIX—I'LL BET YER GOIN' SHOPPIN' AND WANT ME TO CARRY YER BUNDLES!
OH, NO—I'M JUST GOING WINDOW-SHOPPING TODAY
OKAY—THEN I'LL JOIN YA
HAVE YOU GOT THAT WINDOW MY AUNT FRITZI ORDERED?
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
WINDOW-SHOPPING. BAH!

BUZ SAWYER—By Roy Crane

AFTERNOON! ONCE ON THE SURFACE, WE MAY BE ABLE TO ESCAPE.
WARNING! LISTEN TO ME. YOUR ONLY ESCAPE AND THRU THIS CONNING TOWER. I DIVE AGN. I SHOOT. DO NOT TAKE SUBMARINE TO SURFACE OR YOUR SHIPS SINK, US. YOU, ME, ALL DIE!!
THEN DIE, YOU BLANKETY BLANKED JAP! IT'S THAT OR SURRENDER!!
SURRENDER MY SHIP? NEVER!

JANE ARDEN—By Monte Barrett and Russell Ross

CHIEF WAHOO—By Saunders and Waggon

YOU'LL WEAR A MAJOR UNIFORM, ACCEPT AN EARLY & BAD UNION THAT LUNCH!
ZEBRA ZACHETTI, OWNER OF THE LUNKHEAD HOTEL, HAS A FEMALE EMPLOYEE, VIRGINIA MARBLE, TO SPRAY STEAM OUT OF THE HOTEL
BETTER TELL US WHAT YOU'RE UP TO SOMETHING, SAYS FACE-IT, IF YOU DON'T WHAT I MEAN!

KERRY DRAKE—By Alfred Andriola

WHO HAS THE LOWDOWN ON THE SALLY-ANNE CASE, SERGE?
I'LL SKETCH IN THE HIGHLIGHTS, BARRY BUT I WANT TO GET OVER TO DAN'S TOBACCO SHOP BEFORE HE CLOSES!
YOU SURE TOOK YOUR TIME COLLECTIN' FROM SAM'S INSURANCE SPIELS! GIMME THE DOUGH!
THERE AIN'T NO DRUNK-DRIVIN', SKIRT-CHASIN' NO GOOD SLOT MACHINER!
THAT OLD ROOSTER GRUMBLED 'EM! AN' SAID HE'D USE HIS HATCHET ON ME IF I CAME BACK!
I'M AFRAID WE GOTTA MAKE AN EXAMPLE OF OLD SAM, BOYS!
LET'S DRIVE PAST SPEC'S ROOM, ONCE — AN' PICK UP THE GOLF BAGS!
WOW! YOU MEAN BUSINESS!

CRANBERRY BOGGS—By Don Dean

CRANBERRY, STOP PLAYING A MINUTE— DO YOU GET WHAT DOGS THEY'RE TALKING?
IT SURE AIN'T THE FISH, MISS VERNA!
AW IT BE SOMETHING THAT IS YOUR STRANGE STRANGER!
EUREKA! WE'VE FOUND IT! WE'VE LOCATED THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE "DOG SNATCHERS"!
WHERE WAS THE BLAZES HAS THEY OUR PLASTER CARGO TA VERN??
CHILE ABOARD THE LATE SHIP— THE "KERRY CASTLE"—

PRIVATE BREGER—By Dave Breger

MANDRAKE—By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

POPEYE—

SUNFLOWER STREET—By T. Little and T. Sims

HAS YOU NOTICE' HOW NERVOUS DE FISHES IS LATELY, COUSIN BOBO? SUMPIN' TELL ME WE AIN'T GOIN' TO HAVE PEACE AN' QUIET HEAH MUCH LONGER
YOU DON' THINK ENYBODY IS COMIN' FOM SUNFLOWER STREET, DOES YOU?
CAW
THE NATIVE AND COUSIN BOBO AT BLUE LAKE